The Weekly Post.

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CHRISTMAS.

Night on Judea's hills,
And on her vales
The stars look down afresh
And robe the dales
With silent beauty—while
Up spring the gales.

The shepherds watch in peace
Their flocks beside.
Quiet is on the earth
And tranquil bide
The moments most august
In all time's tide.

While quiet reigns, white wings
Flash in the skies
And countless holy ones
Dazzle the eyes
Of all the wondering throng
With mute surprise.

God's messengers are there,
With chant and song;
The expected Son has come,
With angel throng,
And Peace, Good Will and Hope
To man belong.

The babe of Bethlehem,
In manger bred,
Receives the holy kiss
Of wise men, led
To where the Saviour lay,
With sinless head.

Then shepherds leave the fields
And bow their hearts
To God's anointed Christ,
Afresh departs
The Spirit from on high
And o'er earth darts.

God sanctified His Son,
In Jordan's stream,
And on His holy head,
With heavenly beam,
Resisted the Father's smile,
The Spirit's gleam.

Then trod the Son his path,
O'er sea and land.
He raised the suffering poor
At his command,
And sin-sick souls released
From evil hands.

The leper sang in joy,
The dead were raised,
The blind received their sight,
And God was praised,
While at His wondrous works
Men stood amazed.

He preached the word of truth
By day and night
To thirsty, weary souls.
He taught the right,
And did His Father's will
In all men's sight.

He preached on mountain top,
In scented dell;
He bowed His sacred heart
And constant fell
Upon the sin-cursed earth
A sacred spell.

The shadow of the cross,
The nails and thong
Were ever by His side,
And fierce and strong
The tempter mocked his way
With Satan's song.

Then came the traitor's kiss,
The holy agony,
The darkened sun and sky,
The want of sympathy,
God's Son expired, and all
To make men free.

Night on Judea's hills,
These Christmas times
Wake holiest memories
In heavenly rhymes,
And God is worshipped
In song and chimes.

Let all the earth adore
Its Christmas King,
Pour incense at His feet
And anthems sing,
While myriad angel notes
Angelic ring.

The old, old song is sung,
The cradle song;
Glory to God on high,
To Him belong
Unceasing praise and love,
Both pure and strong.

CHRISTMAS, 1884. S. D. A.

MISTER HUGH.

A STORY FOR THE CHRISTMASTIDE.

It were the first day I remember that I were able to be out o' bed after havin' the malary, that Mary Ann—she's my wife—comes into the room where I were lyin', and says she, "Jack, here's a young gent as wants a job in the mines." "A young gent?" says I; "young gents don't generally ax fur jobs down there." "And yet h's that werry same," says Mary Ann. "He has hands as white as Miss Louise's, and eyes like two bits o' heaven, theer that blue, and as fur his lashes, Jack, why Natie's be nowheer beside 'em." "Show him in," says I, an' she did, an' Lor', sir, you could ha' knocked me down wi' a straw when I seed him, a gent sure enough, though his clothes were shabby an' he used words wrong; but he couldn't fool me for all his bad grammar, for it dident sound natral like. I raises myself up on me elbow an' says I. "Mate, you don't look none o' the strongest; take a fool's advice an' stay out o' them mines. I am jest gettin' over an attack o' the shakes, an' it's all along o' them mines."

At that he looked at me out o' them handsome eyes o' hisen, an' says he: "I'ts either that or starve; I've tried everything else," and then he turns white as the wall and tumbles over on to the floor all in a heap. Mary Ann she runs out into the kitchen after the brandy bottle, and I lifts up his head an' purty soon he sighs and opens his eyes: then I git him onto a chair an' he drinks a cup o' tea and eats a bit o' bread, and the end o' it is, I goes down wi' him to the Superintendent's office that night an' he is hired. Well, we works along side by side, an' many's the lift I gave him when he were clean done out, that keeps him his place, an' no one any the wiser. We take him to board, for Mary Ann she were about the only cleanly woman about the mines, the rest bein' nearly all them dirty Irish and Hungarians. At first he would come in nights that fagged out that me woman would say to me, "Jack, he can't stand it; it's just murder fur him to stay there any longer." But he stayed, and bime-by it got easier for him. He were allus kind an' pleasant spoken to the other men, but he never mixed with 'em, but would come home nights as soon as the bell struck off work, eat his bite o' supper an' off up stairs to the little room Mary Ann had fixed up for him. He bought lots o' papers an' books after he had been there awhile and a lamp with a big white shade an' a big rockin' cheer, that give the room quite a cheerful look.

Somehow or other we couldent find out anything about his life before he come among us; for although he was so gentle an' pleasant, he had a way with him that kept us from axin' many questions. He told us when he first came his name were Hugh, and we got to callin' him that, and that was about all he told us. Indeed, the only person he tuk much notice of were our little Liz; he would take that theer little kid up onto his lap and tell her stories and sing in that rich voice o' hisen by the hour. An she was the only one who ever went into his room wi'out knocken. I did once, but I never tried it on agin. It was only two or three days arter he come I went up to tell him supper were on the table, an' I opens the door soft like, an' I tell ye, sir, the sight o' that boy on his knees beside the bed, with a picter laid out before him an' he a kissin' of it like it were a dead face, and a sobbin' great sobs that shook him all over, were a sight that staggered me. When he sees me he springs to his feet an' at me like a tager an' hustles me out into the landin' in no time. "How dare you," says he, as fierce as though he were goin' to throttle me, "intrude upon a man's most sacred thoughts." Is there no wheer I kin go without bein' spied upon?" Then he seemed to remember his self, an' he held out his hand to me. "Don't mind me, Jack," he says, in that winnin' voice o' his. "I forgot myself; you startled me." Well, I told him that were all right, o' course, but I never went up theer any more that I dident knock like thunder to let him know I were outside.

But many's the night Mary Ann an' I has laid awake and heerd him tramp, trampin' up an' down an' every now an' then a groan it cut our hearts to hear. What seemed strange to us was that he never writ no letters an' never got none that we knowed on. He took all the papers though, an' read 'em that eager that little Liz couldent get a word out of him until he were through. Then he never went into town, but when he wanted anything at the store, either Mary Ann or me got it fur him. Church he never goes inside o', but Sundays he takes "little un," and goes up into the woods and stays all day, comin' home in the evenin' with a handful o' poses an' Lizzie's little bonnet trigged outin 'em. Well, time passed along an' the men all got to like him an' lookin' up to him for that matter, an' if there were a letter to be writ or a question to be ax'd that staggered 'em, Hugh were the one they went to. Then he were amazin' at figgers, an' he could draw that beautiful it took your breath the thing were that nat'ral. He drawed a picter of our little gal I hev to this day that just looks as though it were goin' to speak to ye."

Our Superintender were a gruff enough man, but he soon seed what the rest o'us did, that he were fit fur better things than diggin' coal, so he up an' offers him Mister Dick's place in the office. Mister Dick were a-goin' away to Europe wi' his sister, Miss Louise, an' the young folks said he were goin' to marry some day, an' that left his desk vacant. At first Hugh refused an' said he were not well enough learnt; but Mr. Dick an' Mister Broxley they both laughed an' said "they would risk that." So he finally said he would accept the place; but he were to work another fortnight in the pit and then take his place in the office. That were a short time to me, fur I hated to see him go, even though I could see him every night an' mornin', for he were that entertainin' that he seemed to bring sunshine into the darkness o' the mine, an' sometimes when I begged hard an' we were quite alone he would sing like a bird for me, his voice were that sweet. Well, the last day he were to work inside I says to him, says I, "Would it be askin' too much for a song, Mister Hugh?" An' says he, "O, no, Jack;" an' then he commences to sing, an' I just leans on my pick an' listens. An' while he was singin' along came the superintendent an' Mr. Dick and Miss Louise and Mr. Dick's sweetheart, a strange young lady who had just came that day. They were carryin' a lantern with a reflector, an' the light shone full in the strange young lady's face. When Hugh heerd 'em comin' he stops singin' and turns back to his diggin'. The strange young lady's face, for all it were pale and sad, were the purtiest little face I ever seed. "Who was that singin'?" she says to me, quite eager an' excited like; "surely I have heard that voice." "It were my mate's here," says I, an' she looks at him long an' intent an' then she draws a deep breath an' turns away. Well, they stand there quite a spell, an' Mr. Dick he tries to draw Hugh into the talk, but he treats 'em all quite rude, I think, an' presently they go away an' leave us alone agin. Then he turns on me two eyes blazen' like stars an' a face white as chalk, an' he seizes my wrist with a hand cold as ice, an' "Jack," says he, "would you known me through this grime?" "No, sir, I don't think yer own mother would." "God be thanked," he says, an' then without another word he goes back to his work. That night he comes to me when I am smokin' my pipe at the back door an' he sits down on the bench beside me, an' he looks full in my face, with his hand on my knee, an' he says quiet like, "Jack, you have been a good, true friend, better than any other man in Broxley Colliery. You have taken me on trust, as it were, and I thank you for it. May I tax your generosity still further and ask you to still refrain from questioning me concernin' my past?" "I think you can, sir," says I. "And will you go down to the Superintendent's to-night and tell him I have reconsidered his offer and prefer remaining in the mines? I am not well," he says, putting his hand to his forehead and smoothin' back the wavy brown hair. "But what excuse can I give?" says I; "ye know Mister Hugh, pit work are far harder on ye than the office would be; an'," says I, a little afeard o' how he would take what I were goin' to say, "Mister Dick an' Miss Louise an' the young lady are goin' fur a week or two at the seashore before the sail." At that he draws a long breath. "Are you sure?" says he. "Quite sure," I says: "I heerd Mister Dick say so." "You need not go, Jack; thank you." Then he went into the house, an' purty soon I heerd him singin' to little Liz about the "Land o' Nod," a song she loved, an' when I go in to take the sleepin' little one from his arms, the moonlight shinin' on her purty head shows me somethin' bright theer like a dimond, an' on Hugh's lashes I see sparklin' the same bright drops.

Ah, me, I feel like comfortin' him, then, as I look down into his sad face, but ye see, sir, a man can't say "I am sorry;" until he knows what the sorrow is, so I go away an' leave him, an' I venture my heart were nigh about as heavy as hisen. Well, next day he puts on his best suit an' goes to his desk in the office, an' Mr. Broxley is that well pleased wi' him that in a few weeks he gives him a raise in wages, an' about the same time, what wi' the drink an' negleetin' o' his work, the gang boss is sent adrift; an' through Mr. Hugh pleadin' for me I gets the boss' place, an' we moves into a larger house up by the bit o' woods, an' here we can hear the nuts droppin' from the trees all day long, an' the yellow golden rod, jest the color o' my little gal's hair, is peepin' up through the ferns. Then one day Mr. Broxley, he axes Mister Hugh to see to things, as he is goin' down to "Helmley Junction" to meet his daughter an' her friend. I were standin' just inside the office door when he tells him that, an' I thought death had struck young master sure, he were that blue round the lips an' his eyes blazed just like they did that day in the mines. Mr. Broxley were standin' with his back to him, drawin' on his gloves, an' by the time he turned round Hugh had hid his face behind a big ledger. After he were gone away in his carriage he calls me in a whisper, does Hugh: "Come here, Jack, please," an' I goes round to where he were sittin." "What is it, Mister Hugh?" says I, not lookin' at him, but out a winder an' off to the hills that were glowen red an' yeller in the afternoon sunshine. "Jack," an' his voice trembles along the words, "I must go away to-night. But before I go, tried friend an' true, I must tell you why I go. You have been very good to me, Jack—better than I have deserved—and I thank you for it." "Mister Hugh," says I, a-holdin' out my hand, "if it hurt you to tell me this I'd rather you wouldn't." "Before I take that honest hand," says he, "let me tell you that I have no right to the name by which you have just called me. Robert Chichester is my name, Jack. Ah, I startle you, don't I? You have heard that name before. Can you give your hand to the clasp of a murderer's palm." For answer I jist grasp his hand, wring it hard an' strong. "O' course I can, for I know that they say o' ye is a d—d lie." "No, no Jack," he says, in a hard voice; "it is too true, I did take a human life, but is it murder, think you, to strike a man head when he strives to defile and polute the fair name of the woman you love, and when, because she refuses to marry him, he attempts to tarnish her good name by base insinuations and baser lies? You have heard that I took young Trover's life in cold blood, but you did not hear the cause. God and the dead man are the only ones beside myself who know the cause. And it was to keep the real motive for my crime from the ears of the world that I am here. That is why I fled and did not wait to meet my trial. I would have been obliged to either perjure myself or give the reason for taken his vile life. I would have been compelled to show the dastard's letters he wrote to me, in which he dared accuse my promised wife of that which it would ully a good woman's ears to hear. What, though I knew here to be pure as snow, I would not have her name bandied from mouth to mouth, so I came away and let the world place the worst construction upon my conduct. Every hour I stay here I run the risk of detection, but I am probably as safe here as elsewhere and I would have run all risk, but you heard what Mr. Broxley said to-day. Jack, the woman who is coming back with Miss Louise, the woman whom Dick Broxley is to marry, is the girl I loved—is the girl who was to have been my wife. "An' she forgot ye," I says, looking up at him before I thinks how it sounds to say, and he turns them blue eyes toward the distant hills and his lips trembles little, "she forgot me, but it is better so, Jack, and yet—oh, my God," he whispers, quite low, "my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

Well, sir, I am not ashamed to say that I felt my eyes wet when the poor lad said them theer words, for it did seem most too hard to bear. But I couldent say anything to comfort him; but I jest stooped over an' I did about what Mary Ann would ha' done—I kissed him on the forehead—and then I choked up an' turned away. Some one called me an' when I got to the door I looked back, an' he were still sittin' theer, his chin restin' in his hand and his eyes fixed with that far-off look, as though he had forgotten everything around him. Well, about 3 o'clock some one wanted to see me above ground an' I came up the shaft to see who it were. "You are wanted in the office," one of the men said. I walks off in that direction. Mister Hugh were standin' in the door as I came up an' he has on his hat and outside coat and I was just goin' to ax him what it was he wanted with me when there was an awful noise behind me an' there burst into the air right out o' the mouth o' the shaft a sheet of living fire. My God, sir, that were an awful sight, I kin tell you! It made me weak an' sick to see what a narrer escape I'd had. Then such a panic as there were among the men above ground an' the wimmen came runnin' an' screamin' an' wailin', until I was most beside myself with the din. But Mister Hugh, he was that calm, an' he soothed the wimmen an' made light o' their fears an' told them he would go down hisself. So in a few minutes they rigged up an old cage an' two men besides Mister Hugh goes down one o' the air-shafts fur the main shaft were one belt o' fire. Well, after a spell they gin a tug at the chains an' we pressed close to the mouth o' shaft, an' purty soon they came to the top—four poor fellers besides Mister Hugh an' the men who had gone down. They were purty nigh gone in the gas, but we brought them around, an' when I looked 'round the cage had gone down agin.

The next time they came to the top I starts forard, an' says I: "Change shifts, men; I'll go down the next time mysel',', an' Mister Hugh he smiles at me, and says he: "That's my brave lad." Then when they laid those they had brought up out on the grass I steps into the cage an' Mister Hugh he goes to step in after me, but I pushes him back an' says I: "No, Mister Hugh; you ha' been down twice a'ready; let some one else take your place." But he just thrust my hand away as though I had been a child an', says he, solemn like: "Not as long as there is a man in Broxley Colliery will I stay above ground." An' he dident. We went down an' I were that overcome with the gas I were dragged half dead from the cage. We only brought two men to daylight that time, an' they were stone dead. Well, no one would go down after that but Mister Hugh. "For shame, boys," says he; "do you think those poor fellows who are buried below would leave you in the lurch?" But no one moved. I tried to push through the crowd, but Mary Ann hung round my neck an' I couldent lose her hold. An' so they lowered the cage with only that one brave lad inside her. Well, it were hours, it seemed to us, before there came a little pull at the chain, an' then there came to the light o' day four dead men in the bottom o' the cage, an' Mister Hugh, with his eyes closed and the long lashes restin' on his cheek, half sittin', half lyin' against the side o' the cage.

We lifted him out an' carried away off to one side under a big walnut tree an' Mary Ann took his poor head into her lap and commenced to rub his hands an' moan an' cry over him. Just then the superintendent's carriage dashed up, with the two young ladies an' Mr. Broxley in it, an' presently they came forard to where we were. Miss Louise's eyes were full of tears an' her friend was white as death. "Oh, this is too terrible, papa," says Miss Louise, lookin' down into the white face in Mary Ann's lap. An' then she stepped back an' the strange young lady caught a glimpse o' Hugh's deathly face. Jest for one moment she looked at him—such a look of horror as I pray God I may never see on a woman's face agin—then without a cry she sank down at his side an' lifted that heavy head from out my woman's lap. "Robert, Robert," she calls, softly, "open your eyes, dear, and look at your poor Claire. Only speak to me, my own, and say you love me." As though he heard her voice young master opens them blue eyes an' looks into his sweetheart's face; he don't seem surprised to see her there, but says, quite clear an' distinct: "And is it you, my darling? Let me look once more for the last time into the beautiful little face I have so yearned to clasp to my heart." "Don't die, Rob," she says, pleadeu like. "Don't die, dear. Oh, why did you go away and leave me without one word? I would have been your wife gladly, proudly." "Nay, love," he says, gently. "It is better I should go away and leave you; you are another man's promised wife." At that she flushes crimson all over her white face. "They told you that, Robert, and you believed them. Oh, no, no, I have been true to you always." "Is this true, Claire?" Oh, how sweet his voice was then and how his eyes shone as he looked up at the sky where the stars were shinin' an' the moon were sailin' above his head. "Then it is sweet to die in your arms." Little Liz, who had fallen into a doze in her mother's arms, creeps up to his side and says, coaxen like: "Sing to Liz; Du, du sing." Vain he tries to please the baby, but death is too near. "Sing, Claire," he whispers. Twice she tries, but the third time her voice rises clear and sweet in the tune little Liz loves so well:

Art thou weary, heavy laden;
Art thou sore distressed?
"Come to Me," saith One,
And coming, be at rest."

Such a bright smile steals into that white face. "At rest," he whispers. Then the white lids fall over his dark blue eyes. Little Liz has laid her yeller head against the strange lady's shoulder, and when the song is ended she touches the closed eyes with one little fat finger. "Du, du don' as'eep; wake up—kiss Lizzie good-night," she whimpers. The young lady draws the child within her arms and stooping kisses them baby lips; then, without moan or tear, she raises that beautiful head to her breast an' we all know that the kiss she lays on them cold an' silent lips is a long good-night an' that Mister Hugh has indeed fallen asleep.

MINNIE WILSON WADDELL.

A VILLAGE DEVASTATED.

Natural Gas Causes Another Disastrous Fire in Washington County

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, PA., December 23.—On Sunday a disastrous fire occurred in the little village of Hickory, which is located in the centre of the Washington county gas belt. The flames first broke out in the store and residence of J. W. Campbell, and soon reduced the building to a heap of ashes. The wind blew sparks to the residence of Mrs. Thompson, and it in turn was burned to the ground. A house adjoining the last property was saved only by dint of great exertion. The amount of the loss is not known, but it will be large. The villagers assert that the fire was caused by an explosion of gas in Campbell's store.

An Example for Pittsburgh.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Some women in New York City are showing a rare and commendable courage in a good cause. They have banded together under the name of the "Ladies' Health Protective Association," and declared war upon nuisances. The object of their first assault is a compost heap, and they have gone into court to compel the owner to remove it. Some of them, in testifying, displayed rare technical knowledge in answering the questions of the defendant's attorney. When the president of the Association was asked how she had discovered the source of the odors, she replied that she had "followed her nose," and even a lawyer could not impeach the veracity of the woman's olfactores. We wish complete success to these brave women in their war on nuisances, and should like to see their example copied in some other cities where compost heaps are allowed to offend both the eye and the nose.

Poor Fellows!

Prostrated, debilitated, enfeebled, they feel as if they were hardly worth picking up. They would hardly give the toss of a bright penny for a chance of a choice between life and death. But even such forlorn people can be renewed by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. It vitalizes the blood, tones the nerves, and renovates the system. Mr. Isaac C. Weed, Burr's Mills, O., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general weakness, and it helped me greatly."

A FEW HOME-TRUTHS.

In spite of all the progress now ascribed to modern culture
The habits seem to be unchanged of tiger, serpent, vulture;
The crocodile is what he was ten thousand years ago,
And ever will continue to be thus, for all we know.
The bulk of creatures animate still prey on one another:
The rabbit eats her offspring up—the monkey bites his mother.
Beneath the sun, it would appear, there's really nothing new;
'Tis true—'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true!

Nor have men's and women's characters or physical condition
Suffered change to any great extent through Latter Day tuition.
Seeming passes for reality as freely as of yore,
Clever vice looks down on stupid virtue, starving at its door.
When ambition prompts to villanous, conscience shrinks into her shell,
And infamy, allied to wealth, gets on extremly well.
Of course, the many still are badly governed by the few:
'Tis true—'tis pity; pity, 'tis, 'tis true.

The "culture," too, of the aesthetics, with all its flaccid flams,
Its turgid affectations and its silly, sickly shams,
Is but a dross of Brummagem compared with virgin gold
When matched against the vigorous realities of old.
Our matrons and our girls "make up" with powder, bismuth, dye—
Figures as well as frocks, fobbiging milliners supply—
Alas! the fairest cheeks are stained with artificial hue:
'Tis true—'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true.

Is it well that justice should be a sword, and nothing more,
With a meaning for the rich, but none whatever for the poor—
A purchasable article, but only at a rate
That makes it unattainable for those of lowly state?
The law, as now dispensed, is but a hollow, grim pretense
For trading in injustice and defying common sense.
Who meddles with it rich or poor, has ample cause to rue:
'Tis true—'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true!

Whilst humbug and mendacity, unchallenged, rule the roast,
Our vaunted "moral progress" is a despicable boast.
Society lies prone beneath the rhetorician's ban,
And glibness, 'tis that—ever more than money—makes the man.
The age is one of chatter, for the most part insincere:
Mere phrases from the basis of a prosperous career.
The talker gathers laurels that should be the thinker's due:
'Tis true—'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true!

—*London Punch.*

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

BOSTON has her first Roman Catholic Mayor in Hugh O'Brien.

LUCY STONE regretfully admits that, while women do most of the amateur playing on pianos, they compose scarcely any of the music used.

JOACHIM SAKADENI, butler to Gregory XVI., Pius IX., and Leo XIII., died recently. He had accumulated a large fortune, and was highly esteemed.

MOST of the traveling dramatic companies are submitting to a reduction of twenty per cent. in salaries. It has come to a choice between that and disbandment, so bad is business.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has resigned as counsel for the Manhattan Railroad Company. He says he will be eighty years old in February and thinks it time to take some relaxation.

A SPRIGHTLY comedy has been produced at the Palais Royal Theatre, Paris, in which Mlle. Alice Lavigne courts popular favor by simulating a bad attack of sea sickness upon an Atlantic steamer. This is carrying stage realism rather far.

THE gambling houses of New Orleans advertise, by means of flaming posters, as openly as any legitimate business, and the words "keno," "faro," and "roulett" stare visitors in the face from the billboards like the names of theatrical stars.

INDIGNANT Blaine men have decided to relegate Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, to private life, but the Senator takes a smilingly different view, and has just paid $14,310 for a fine Washington lot on which he proposes to build a substantial house which will last him for some years to come.

THERE is a movement in Chicago to prosecute some of the speakers at a recent anti-Christian meeting on the charge of blasphemy. A test case is likely to be made of the man who assailed the doctrine of God's goodness. "When I was a boy," he said, "my mother taught me to say, 'Our Father who art in heaven,' and so far as I know he has never left there."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL envies not the Liberal leaders. "A Government that is in on sufferance," he says, "never has a good time, it has no opportunities of accomplishing anything, and only opportunities of being harassed. And Mr. Gladstone's Government will have a ghastly array of questions to face next year before it dies—Ireland Egypt, South Africa, and, ghastliest of all, a bankrupt Budget.

THE Washington Monument will not long enjoy its pre-eminence as the highest structure in the world. An iron tower of the astonishing height of 1,000 feet is to be erected in the grounds of the French Exhibition in 1889. An elevator, the safety of which is guaranteed, will communicate with the summit, and visitors to the exhibition will be taken to the top for a small fee. Those who have the courage to make the ascent will enjoy an almost uninterrupted view for nearly a hundred miles all round. The tower will also be utilized for astronomical and meteorological observations, for experiments in optic signaling, for the investigation of certain problems in experimental physics, and for various other scientific purposes.

A KANSAS paper commenting upon the recent convention held in Topeka, declares that a Prohibition Convention without speeches and resolutions would be like a night on the plains without coyotes. This is a new way of putting an old truth.

$600,000 WORTH OF BURNING OIL.

Devastation Wrought by an Explosion in a Brooklyn Oil Works.

NEW YORK, December 21.—An explosion in Pratt's astral oil works, in the eastern part of Brooklyn, called out the whole fire department. The first explosion commingled the flame of one oil tank with the gases of a second tank, and a second explosion followed immediately. These two explosions made free 10,000 barrels of oil, and all this flaming mass "catching on" to the river of melted snow was carried into every nook of the works. The result was, all the buildings and tanks at the works excepting the large brick building in which the canning was done were destroyed beside the long dock on the creek. The loss will reach between $500,000 and $600,000. The shock of the two explosions broke the windows of the houses in the neighborhood and sent the people in terror dying into the street. The building of the Williamsburg Gaslight Company, on the opposite side of Twelfth street, shook so violently that some persons thought it would fall. The building later was in great danger from the spreading flames. The heat was so intense that the firemen could not get close enough to render the necessary service. Chief Nevines and associates undertook to cut off the fire from the gas house, as the flowing, blazing oil seemed to be surging that way and were successful. The very noise of the seething flames could be heard blocks away. The tug boats Brilliant, Daylight and Duval, took up positions on the river, and sent their heaviest streams into the cauldron of flame. But the wind veered and carried the flames out at them and they were compelled to steam away. Then the fire had complete control of the river side and was slowly eating its way towards First street.

EXPLOSION FOLLOWS EXPLOSION.

Explosion followed explosion and the burning masses of oil were carried long distances. Thousands of spectators gathered standing in the slush and snow and under the heavy rain watching the conflagration. A dividing wall had been erected in the yard to prevent the fire from going beyond it. The great heat from the flames cracked "the safety wall" and it came down with a crash. After that the fire raged the entire premises. The wind shifted, blowing landward and the fire boats now got to work again. At the same time the firemen ashore were driven away, one band so hurriedly that they had to abandon their engine, which in the lull of the wind and the subsidence of the flames, they soon recovered. The fire boats and firemen then obtained the mastery, and the flames were brought under control.

GOLD DISCOVERED IN OHIO.

Rich Find of a Cincinnati Mineralogist in Clermont County.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CINCINNATI, O., December 22.—Early last month a few Cincinnati men, accompanied by Professor Dudley, eminent as a mineralogist, went to Clermont county and visited a farm where it was said gold had been found. The farmer took them to a small hill, in which he had sunk a shaft, and from which he occasionally took dirt and washed it. From the bottom of this shaft the Professor took three bucketfuls of earth, and with such appliances as he had brought along, made a test of it, and produced gold enough to show that soil of the kind examined would yield $1,000 to the ton. Suspicious that the place might have been "salted," he took new samples of earth from other portions of the shaft, against the advice of the farmer, and while this yielded gold, it was not in the quantity obtained before. This settled the question of purchase. The men came back to the city without buying the farm, as they originally intended. From the three bucketfuls, however, had been taken gold enough to pay the party's trip expenses. On Thanksgiving Day Prof. Wetherby, of the Cincinnati University, taking a gun and dog, went up to Clermont in the capacity of a hunter, and thus privileged roamed at will over the new Eldorado. When he returned to the city he was laden with specimens of rock and earth, each in separate packages, taken from the streams, gullies and hills of the various farms and woods adjacent to the one first explored. The result astounded him, as he had not believed in the stories he had heard. Nearly every sample produced a yield equal to $1,000 to the ton. A syndicate of Cincinnati business men has since been formed that has secured an option on all these farms, and with the advice and under the direction of an old California miner they are going to make their everlasting fortune.

DEATH OF JUDGE KNOX.

He Dies Yesterday at Brookville From a Long-Standing Disease.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CLARION, PA., December 22.—Hon. James B. Knox, President Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Clarion and Jefferson, died of pneumonia at Brookville, in the latter county, at 7 A. M. to-day. He had long been a sufferer from asthma, which it is thought superinduced the disease that ended his life. He was holding court last week in Brookville, which he adjourned on Friday on account of failing health. Judge Knox came to Clarion and engaged in the practice of law in 1853, and had been in continuous practice here since, up to the time he went on the bench in January, 1882, except while in the military service. He enlisted and took out Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, in June, 1861; was promoted to Major of same regiment in August, 1862; again promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in April, 1863, and in November, 1863, resigned on account of his health failing from the disease above mentioned. Deceased was fifty-four years of age, a Past Master of Clarion Lodge No. 277, A. Y. M., and a member of Captain John B. Loomis Post No. 205, G. A. R., both of which orders will participate at the funeral.

GENTLEMEN whose beards are not of the tint which they desire, can remedy the defect by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

LOVE'S CALENDAR.

"Alice! sweet Alice! the bloom's on the may—
The springtime has come and I love you so dearly;
Come out in the orchard, I've something to say,
While the birds are all singing so sweetly and clearly."

But Alice was coy and Lubin was shy;
When he asked, "Did she love him?" she curtsied and said,
With a laugh on her lips and a gleam in her eye,
"I'll answer you that when the roses are red."

"Alice! sweet Alice! the red roses blow,
The summer has come and I love you so dearly—
Come out in the garden and answer me now,
While the nightingale singeth so sweetly and clearly."

But Alice was coy and Lubin was shy;
When he pressed for an answer she only looked down,
With a half mind to laugh and a half mind to cry—
Said, "I'll answer you that when the leaves are brown."

"Alice! sweet Alice! the dead leaves are brown,
The autumn is here and I love you so dearly—
Now surely at last I may call you mine own,
For the nightingale's gone and the linnet sings cheerly."

Then Alice looked up with a tear in her eye,
And Lubin he smiled and forgot to be shy
And he bent down to hear, while she whispered him low,
"I'll answer you that 'neath the green mistletoe."

—*London Truth.*

AFTER MANY DAYS.

Nig Lee, an Alleged Accomplice in Mcclure's Murder, Arrested.

Nig Lee, one of the men charged with the murder of George W. McClure, of McKeesport, has been identified in Montreal, Canada. McClure was murdered in Dead Man's Hollow, in 1881, and Ward McConkey was hung in this city in 1882 for participating in the crime. It is known that five or six others were connected with the tragedy, but they could not be found. Large rewards were offered for their apprehension, and a great deal of detective work was done on the case, but without result.

The circumstances which led to Lee's identification make a genuine romance. A few days ago a couple of female peddlers were selling ribbons and laces about McKeesport. The women called at the home of Mrs. McClure, the widow of the murdered man, for the purpose of making a sale. While the goods were being inspected and sundry questions asked, one of the women mentioned that her name was Lee, and that her home was in Montreal. The name attracted Mrs. McClure's attention, and she made a number of inquiries of the woman. In the course of her questioning the vender of laces said she had been married less than three years ago to Nig Lee, in Montreal, and that his cruelty had driven her to make her own living. Mrs. McClure was greatly excited by the story, and when the woman left the house she hastened to the Burgess and related the circumstances. He took the matter in hand, and telegraphed the Mayor of Toronto to know if Nig Lee was still there. He received an affirmative reply, complied with the statement that he was well known to the police. His description was telegraphed, and it was found to correspond with that of the Montreal man. On Thursday a photograph of Lee was forwarded to the Montreal authorities. Last night a telegram was received at McKeesport that Lee had lived in Montreal for the past two or three years, and was evidently the man wanted for the murder. This morning an officer will start for Canada to identify the man, and bring him back for trial if he proves to be the right party. The romantic feature of the affair is that the wife whom Lee's cruelty had driven from him should unconsciously be the means of causing his apprehension.

QUARREL BETWEEN TWO TOWNS.

Governor Pierce on the Trouble at Traverse, Dakota.

BISMARCK, D. T., December 22.—Another dispatch was received from the Sheriff of Roberts county to Governor Pierce, late last night from Traverse, Dak., as follows: "Your telegram received; we can't get guns for the citizens. There will be an armed mob of 150 organized men, who will be here in twenty-four hours, saying they will burn the town and hang every man in it if we don't give them the balance of the records. Your immediate attention will save property and bloodshed."

The Governor said he looked upon the difficulty as an incident in the quarrels between the two towns, and doubted if a dozen men were engaged in the unlawful features of it; that he should telegraph the sheriff to-day if an armed mob or other persons gain possession of the property or records unlawfully, to get a warrant for the recovery of records and for the arrest of the men, and he (the Governor) would aid, if need be by all the powers at his command to enforce the warrant. But until some more urgent necessity became apparent for the use of troops the call will be declined. The courts, he believes, will do exact justice and all will find most satisfaction and certainly most credit for themselves and for the territory in awaiting judicial action.

RANDALL'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

To be Given an Imposing Reception at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 22.—More interest is being taken in the approaching visit of Mr. Randall to Nashville than any event for years, and he will be accorded a reception rarely tendered any public man here. There will be a public reception at the Maxwell House, speaking at the Opera House, and a brilliant entertainment by the Hemitage Club. A thoroughly representative meeting, largely attended, was held at the Merchants' Exchange to-day to complete suitable arrangements. The meeting, as expressed by the chairman, had no political significance, but was to take steps for the appropriate recognition of one of the foremost of American statesmen. If any man should be honored by the people of the nation and particularly those of this section, that man was Samuel J. Randall. He hoped that such arrangements would be made or would do becoming honor to one of the grandest men in America. A committee of twenty-five, Colonel A. S. Colyar, chairman, was appointed to carry out the wishes of the meeting.

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THE SENATORIAL BATTLE.

The Washington correspondent of the *World* dissects, with considerable power, the characteristics and capacity of Mr. DON CAMERON, the dose the Pennsylvania Republicans must accept, whether or no, for six more years. For instance, says the writer:

There might have been some sense or reason in the abject slavery of this Legislature under the cracking whip of old Simon Cameron. He was a man of brains and a great politician. There was no absolute disgrace in following the unscrupulous lead of this hawk-nosed, iron-willed old man. But no man who places himself one degree above the grade of cattle could with any self-respect follow the lead of this surly, narrow-minded, small-brained, degenerate son of a great sire. He has no positive quality except what grows out of his most vicious temper.

And it is further suggested by this candid critic of the admirable DON:

He is worse than a cipher in the Senate, so far as the accomplishment of any work is concerned. He is utterly incapable of making a speech, and such a thing as an original idea never found its way into the narrow recesses of his vacant mind. One of the principal objects in taking Don Cameron to Europe was to get him out of sight and hearing of his constituents. The feeling against him in his State was so strong that if he had remained in this country up to this time there would have been no question of his defeat. Even now there would be none if his father were not alive and were not giving his personal attention to it.

This is a little hard we confess on our senior Senator, considering it has been decreed he will continue for six years longer to represent the second State of the Union in the highest legislative body of the world. Not decreed by the people of course, but by himself and his scattered adjutants who boss and subboss the machine.

—The Philadelphia *Press*, which has a strange fancy there is first-class Senatorial timber in Mr. CALVIN WELLS, sounds the note of revolt against Mr. CAMERON'S re-election, but it will find eighty majority on joint ballot rather difficult to overcome, especially as this majority is made up of CAMERON'S selections, quietly secured while the Saints of the party were splitting their lungs for BLAINE. There is something almost pathetic in this narrative of events succeeding the defeat of "the gallant BEAVER," a most faithful lackey, in 1882:

Mr. Cameron was wisely persuaded to betake himself to Europe; the party was freed from the pressure and the influence of his denomination; it was claimed that he would not again be a candidate; the representatives of all elements consulted together; leaders in the Legislature reached harmonious co-operation; and the party which withered under his control began in his absence to regain its strength. The culmination of its restored power came this year in the full freedom and triumph of the people who determined the general course of the party and who gave it an unprecedented majority. But even in the tide of this great canvass Mr. Cameron did not forget his peculiar methods. The people were absorbed in the National contest. The splendid majority of 81,000 was their work and their victory. The work to which Mr. Cameron addressed himself was to set up the Legislature, and he took advantage of the grand sweep of the National campaign to stack the cards for the restoration of a personal rule which had been repudiated by the people and which could not succeed on an open and naked issue.

The *Press* must admit the cards were well stacked, and we think it will find it extremely difficult to play a cold deck on DON in the way of an effective legislative bolt. And it is righteously punished. The first important move of the CAMERON campaign was to prevent an honest and true legislative apportionment. Under the rotten borough arrangement of 1870, devised by the CAMERON crowd, it was impossible to prevent his controlling the Legislature elected in a Presidential year. The *Press* was CAMERON'S most effective agency in preserving this unconstitutional and thieving apportionment. It did the work assigned it with as much zeal as the most ordinary of DON'S legislative roosters and lackeys. At one time there was a fair prospect of a reasonably fair compromise bill that would pass the Senate, but Mr. CALVIN WELLS' *Press* was deluded into the service of the Boss, and by its frantic insistance on the "ultimatum" and the caucus decree defeated it, and saved to Mr. CAMERON his precious rotten borough scheme of representation, which gives him over eighty majority on joint ballot. It is thus the *Press*' sins find it out and deliver punishment. To defraud Democrats of their honest share in legislative representation, animated by the diabolical principle that everything is poor in politics, it materially aided in fastening on the people Mr. CAMERON'S villainous gerrymander made in the hey-day of his power. It now whines that the legislative advantages it handed over to CAMERON, should play the BRUTUS to our mighty CAESAR. Not a bit of it. We hope the boss will saturate the wounds of CALVIN WELLS and his *Press* and their compatriots with mustard and cayenne. That's the precise extent to which they are entitled to Democratic sympathy or aid. CAMERON will worthily represent them in the Senate, and is just as much entitled to Democratic support the coming winter as any of the craven Independents who sold out honor and justice to serve the boss and betray the people in the apportionment business.

IRISH-AMERICAN TROUBLES.

There is little hope that the leading article in the *Freeman's Journal*, pointing out that the Parnellite party is the one which suffers most from the dynamite outrages, will avail to check those outrages in the least. The dynamite fiends are not Parnellites—PARNELL'S worst enemies do not suppose they are. They are simply Nihilists—men who would be as troublesome to an Irish Government as they now are to that of the United Kingdoms—men who, in their crazed, inhuman brains, think that out of wholesale destruction, out of the slaughter of unoffending people, out of chaos, such as themselves might rise to power. It has been the misfortune of Ireland that for years past, when the party of constitutional agitation and civilized methods of redress was on the point of important achievements, the dynamite conspirators, in cowardly seclusion, developed their nefarious methods, creating and intensifying English bitterness toward Ireland, and thus defeating measures important to the progress and welfare of the Irish people. The English Government and people in this respect act as any other people in the world would. The idea that a powerful nation can be intimidated by secret assassination, aimed more at innocent women and children than the hated ruling class held responsible for Irish misery and misgovernment, is an idiocy that only finds place in the heads and hearts of the dynamite fiends.

We regret to see serious division springing up in the Irish societies of this country, which have done so much for the people at home. This largely grows out of the imprudence of Nationalist leaders taking an active part in American politics at the recent Presidential election, not as Americans but as Irish agitators, and the suspicion the various organizations were perverted in an underhand way to aid the election of Mr. BLAINE. A Chicago letter in the Baltimore *Sun* discussing the bitter differences appearing among Irishmen, states these facts:

The charge is freely made that the Nationalist societies were manipulated in the interest of Blaine, and the result has been that the Nationalist organizations have lost heavily in membership. There is no secrecy about the accusations. They are made openly in the newspapers, the names and the nature of the alleged bargains being given without any apparent fear of contradiction. The most serious trouble is now in the ranks of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, probably the staunchest Irish benevolent organization in this country. Mr. John Nolan, National Delegate of the United States, and Mr. E. L. Cary, of New York, are here at the request of the Order for the purpose of reorganizing the Hibernians, who, it is claimed, have been demoralized by political trickery. Some of the members are accused of selling out the name, and, as far as they could, the interests of the order for political purposes. The same condition of affairs exists in the Land League and similar societies.

Probably to a less extent this prevails throughout the Union. THE POST is too sincere a well wisher of all measures for the advancement of the Irish people in America, and the promotion of the good cause at home, by civilized and Christian methods, to do anything to aid to the unfortunate differences that are cropping out. There is only one way to better matters, and that is to send the political agitators of the late canvass, who used the Irish organizations to help BLAINE'S election to the rear, and steer clear of the dynamite faction. This will restore the good feeling of a few years ago, unite all sincere and prudent well wishers of Ireland, and secure for the cause the respect and sympathy of the American people. Nothing else will.

EX-JUDGE BROOMALL, of Delaware county, finds himself unable to practice before his successor, Judge CLAYTON. Unquestionably the former is the better lawyer, but Judge CLAYTON holds the fort, or rather the bench. The sequel is that Judge BROOMALL retires to his law office and announces to his fellow-citizens that he will not again appear before Judge CLAYTON as an advocate. He will attend to business in his office, and offers his services to settle amicably there the differences arising upon legal questions in the community. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* comments:

Judge Broomall, it will be seen, calmly proposes to don again the judicial ermine and to bloom from an ex-judge to a judge, without the formality of an election, but under a commission derived from the assent of the community. He starts an opposition to the established court. He uses no power of the State to aid his processes. His business and powers come from the agreement of the parties litigant. Obviously this is a very fine scheme if it is practicable. It saves the cost and delays of litigation and brings to a speedy head and a fair decision the conflicts of the people. It is the very bean ideal of a temple of justice that Judge Broomall erects down in Media, if only it can be kept full of business. Clearly it requires that the presiding oracle shall be one who commands the confidence of the community. Judge Broomall is the right man to start this experiment among his people, who look upon him as a good and honest lawyer.

DR. DIO LEWIS has been a consistent advocate of temperance views all his life, so far as we know, but a recent trip through the West has convinced him that prohibition, at least, does not meet the claims made for it by its friends and advocates. The Doctor has been a close observer throughout a long and active life, and his views are well worth knowing and noting by those who wish to reach just and conservative views on the question of temperance. He writes briefly and pointedly to the New York *Tribune*, and says:

I have recently been out to the Rocky Mountains, and on my way East I got off the train at several of the large cities in Kansas and Iowa, and among other things made inquiry into the practical benefits the public had received from the enactment of prohibition laws. In places where I had been told an intoxicating drink could not be obtained for love or money at any store, I saw men reeling on the streets in an almost helpless state of drunkenness. In Iowa City, where prohibition is supposed to be enforced, I saw from seventy-five to one hundred kegs of beer delivered on trucks from a brewery. For many reasons I believe in temperance, but am of the opinion that prohibition is simply a wild theory; that in practice it has not met the claims of its supporters, and as an aid to the cause of temperance it is a failure.

WE have an official report, in the shape of an interview in the St. Louis *Republican*, of the reception of the Missouri Committee that waited on Governor CLEVELAND to press Colonel BROADHEAD, of St. Louis, an eminent lawyer, for a place in the cabinet of the incoming President. After stating the arguments addressed to Governor CLEVELAND, the report goes on:

Governor Cleveland responded pleasantly, saying that he was pleased to receive us and thanked us for our suggestions. He said he felt that he needed the best advice that he could obtain; that no man could undertake the administration of affairs of such magnitude and of such complicated and diverse interests without surrounding himself with the best aid, advice and ability that the country afforded. He then asked a number of questions about Colonel Broadhead, which were answered to his evident satisfaction, and said that he was not entirely unacquainted with his record as a public man.

I was most favorably impressed by him His manner was dignified, yet pleasant and affable. There was nothing in his manner to suggest that he might be arbitrary in the discharge of his duties. While he is distinguished for his self-reliance, I think he will avail himself of the advice and suggestions of others, but after all, will act upon his own enlightened judgment. I feel confident that he will give us an administration that will give great satisfaction.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE President has reappointed District Attorney STONE, but he will resign immediately after the 4th of March. He would not hold office under a Democratic administration, and especially a President he characterized as he did Governor CLEVELAND during the canvass.

THE Chicago *Tribune* reports a marked improvement in the wholesale trade of that city, and has published within the last few days interviews with numerous prominent business men of Chicago, who take a very encouraging view of the present condition and prospect of affairs.

DESPITE the hard times, dealings in real estate in New York continue to be extensive. It is estimated that by the close of the year the records will show investments in real estate in that city to the amount of nearly $200,000,000 during the past twelve months, and fully $42,000,000 in new buildings.

FRANK JONES, judging from his New York interview, proposes on behalf of his friend BLAINE to defeat Mr. ARTHUR for Senator. It strikes us Pennsylvania and Maine, when put to it, and under such astute leadership should control the New York election. But why does Mr. JONES refuse a helping hand to Mr. CALVIN WELLS in polishing off DON CAMERON?

THE Philadelphia Councils have reconsidered their action in relation to sending the cracked Liberty Bell to the New Orleans Exhibition. It is now claimed it would do something toward healing the division caused by the war, and bring trade to their doors. The refusal was based on hate; the change based on the hope it would pay, mixed with gush.

KOSSUTH still lives in robust health for a man of eighty. It is thirty-four years this winter since his wonderful eloquence and romantic career set a great many people in Pittsburgh on the border lands of political insanity. They were quite ready to go to war with Austria and Russia, and with an ostrich feather ornamenting their Magyar hats felt supremely happy.

THE more Republican members of the Legislature are convinced that CAMERON trusts to cash to secure his election to the Senate, the larger his majority is certain to be. 'Twas always thus. No use to try and beat a CAMERON on high moral ground—he is too thoroughly versed in Republican human nature to fear defeat on that score. He will remain boss of the ways and means.

WATTERSON'S proposed treatment of Mr. RANDALL when he visits Kentucky, is somewhat akin to that offered to abolitionists of former days. It is not to be tolerated that men holding conservative views on the question of protective duties shall be permitted to cross the line and ventilate their views on governmental policy if in opposition to those held by Mr. WATTERSON. He will find before he is much older that he has made a mistake.

THE Controller of the Currency, who is ex-officio Commissioner of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, has made his report to Congress of the affairs of that company. The total payments made depositors since the failure of the institution were $1,715,444, or 62 per cent. on total deposits. The Controller recommends that Congress make provision for the payment of the 38 per cent. balance due depositors, which is estimated at $950,000.

GOV. CLEVELAND decides that Sheriff DAVIDSON must answer the charges of malfeasance. The Sheriff worked hard for the Governor's election for the Presidency, but exact justice will be dealt out to him just the same. It would look strangely enough to see a man just elected to office removing one of his best workers from another office in disgrace, but Gov. CLEVELAND is not at all like the ordinary run of Governors and Presidents. He is ever prepared to stand by his declaration that a public office is a public trust.

THE negro question and "ekal rights" have been invoked by the monopolists to defeat the Reagan Anti-Discrimination bill. Under cover of fighting for a negro's right to a choice of berths in a sleeping car, the railroads' right to discriminate in charges and facilities is to be maintained. The man and brother has served the politicians many useful purposes, but this last effort caps the climax of shams. Railroad attorneys in tears over Sambo's sufferings is an instructive spectacle.

THE investigation into the Cincinnati election is bearing rich fruit. It has been demonstrated pension officials were detailed for work there, and that Deputy Marshals were appointed from other States, and from Republican officeholders in violation and contempt of the law. We suppose, as the appointment of deputies will hereafter be in the hands of Democrats, this abuse of authority will be conceded by Republicans. They won't care to be treated to their own medicine.

COL. H. M. BLACK, of the 23d U. S. Infantry, who made an inspection for Gen. HANCOCK of the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg in August last, has made his report to that commander. He praises the appearance, the equipment, the discipline and the general efficiency of the Pennsylvania troops, and thinks our National Guard "will furnish a good working model to other States of the Union who desire to establish their militia on a firm and liberal basis."

THE number of persons out of employment in the leading manufacturing industries of twenty States, including Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and all north thereof, is elaborately treated in *Bradstreet* of last week. There are now employed 316,249 persons less than were engaged in the same industrial pursuits in 1880. In giving the list of unemployed in the different cities compared with 1880, a falling off in Pittsburgh is reported of only 6,000, or 16 per cent. This is a very conservative estimate.

WHAT the Bureau of Agriculture, which aspires to a cabinet position, ever did for the farmer is an unanswered conundrum. It has been of some party service in providing a place for the children of employes of the departments in the beginning of the Presidential campaign, ostensibly to pack seeds, to enable their fathers to pay their election assessment. This is no secret in Washington, and in accordance with Republican morality in providing means to carry on campaigns. Whether the Senate will confirm the action of the House in establishing another cabinet office remains to be seen, as well as the character of duties that will be assigned to its charge.

IN May next a French vessel will arrive in New York harbor with the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, and the General Committee on the Pedestal Fund has not enough money to pay for its debarkation. If the funds of the committee are not increased within two weeks, work on the pedestal will be indefinitely postponed. Fifty thousand dollars are required at once to finish the stone course begun and to quarry the stone required for next spring. If this is not a burning disgrace to the most populous, opulent and progressive city in the Western hemisphere, there is no such thing as municipal dishonor and shame.

SECRETARY CHANDLER and his friends in the Senate are very anxious to have legislation incorporated in the Naval Appropriation bill, providing for the last half of the current fiscal year, that will give him power to contract with his favorites for the construction of new vessels for the navy, just as he is going out of office. The House will not consent to this, and Chairman RANDALL, of the Appropriations Committee, has served notice to this effect. In the Senate, Mr. MCPHERSON, of New Jersey, is equally determined that Secretary CHANDLER shall leave no legacy of wasteful contracts to favorites to the new administration. The majority is against him, but the Senate will be overruled in the matter by the House. The caution of the Democrats may be due to the recollection that Secretary ROBESON signed the contracts for the monitors that have caused so much discussion the day before he went out of office.

THE Nicaragua treaty has been published in full, and the details differ somewhat from the first abstract printed. The land bordering the canal is not ceded to the United States, but a slip two and a half miles wide, with the canal as the center, is to be under the joint jurisdiction of the two Governments. The canal is to be constructed entirely by the United States and managed by a board of six, in which the United States will have a majority of the votes. The treaty also includes a loan to Nicaragua by this Government of four millions of dollars to be repaid out of Nicaragua's share of the tolls. The length of the canal will be 145 miles, but Lake Nicaragua makes 120 of these miles, leaving only 25 of canal proper. England is inclined to protest against the concessions to the United States as in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which guaranteed any canal connecting the two oceans should not be under the sole direction of either Government.

THE attempt in France to increase the duties on imported breadstuffs has provoked a formidable counter movement from the working classes in the cities. The object of the increase is to "protect" the French farmers against American competition by enabling them to demand a higher price for their grain. Of course, after the duty is levied, it would be added to the price, and the French farmer would receive just that much more for his grain. But this is only one side of the matter. The other is that all consumers of bread would be forced to pay just that much more for it, and this, in a country where many of the working classes subsist largely on bread and cheap wine, is a serious thing. Protection to grain raisers means taxation of bread consumers, and the latter are holding meetings to remonstrate against the measure. The angriest opposition is seen in the manufacturing cities where the Communist element is strongest and most defiant. We don't see that American protectionists, in the interest of their own land, need throw up their hats over the spread of their doctrines to France.

A Pastoral Letter.

Like the Plenary Council, the Methodist Conference will send forth a Pastoral Letter, the draft of which has been prepared and submitted. It is interesting to observe that it will treat, not dissimilarly, some of the same great social and religious questions which were handled by the Roman Catholic Bishops. For instance, it demands that the rule of divorce shall be the rule of the Church, and not that of civil law, so far as Methodist ministers are concerned. No minister, it says, should marry a person divorced on other than spiritual grounds. It also joins the Catholics in calling for the preservation of the sacredness of the Lord's Day. It goes further, however, with regard to temperance, demanding the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Mormonism and polygamy are opposed without reserve, and like the Roman Catholics, the Methodists say that education should be pervaded by religion. They express regret that the Bible is not read in some of the public schools.

All these points of the Pastoral Letter were adopted by the Conference, which, however, showed its wisdom in disapproving as political merely a recommendation of the measure for Federal aid to public education. Indeed, as a whole the proceedings of the assembly have been conducted with great dignity and prudent reserve, and many of the papers read before it have been of much ability and importance.

NEGOTIATIONS are now pending for the renewal of the soon-to-expire contract between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pullman Parlor Car Company. It is understood that some of the officers of the Pennsylvania Company are opposed to the renewal of this contract; and it is known that many of the stockholders are opposed not only to a renewal of this particular contract, but to all similar arrangements by which people not belonging to the corporation are permitted to share in profits which legitimately belong to the stockholders. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: "There does not seem to be any proper reason why such a corporation as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should enter into any contract with the Pullman Company, or why it should not provide its patrons with parlor and sleeping cars of its own make and under its own control. The Pullman cars are good cars, but it is possible to imagine better ones, and it is difficult to believe that the Pullman patents cover all imaginable devices for the furtherance of the same ends. It certainly must be practicable for the Pennsylvania Company to provide its patrons with substantially the same accommodations that they have at present without paying tribute to the Pullman or any other outside combination."

DANIEL WEBSTER, when he pronounced his eulogium in the Senate on John C. Calhoun, said, half-wonderingly and half-admiringly: "He had no relation—never seemed to feel the need of amusements." So it was with [illegible] nor Anthony, says a correspondent never, while in Washington, went fishing or shooting parties, he never drove fast horses, or attended Jockey Club races; and although he was a member of the Metropolitan Club he never to be seen at its card tables in its billiard room or bowling alley occasionally he would, while waiting to go out to dine, take a pack of cards and occupy a few leisure moments in a game of solitaire, but I don't believe that any one or understood the first principles of euchre, those favorite games of many Congressman.

THE esteemed *Sun* is now trying to prove that Mr. Cleveland is a "greenhorn" and several other things that are discreditable. Its authority for an unauthorized and unanthentic interview in a Philadelphia newspaper. Upon testimony of this kind it would not be difficult to abuse any public man in the land. The *Sun* has distinguished itself by saying many unjust and hateful things about the man who is to be President of the greatest Republic on the face of the earth, and it really ought to withhold its criticisms until it actually does something improper.

Their Name Legion.

Legions of people had their lives made miserable by [illegible]. This painful difficulty is often inherited and always aggravated by constipation. Kidney Wort is the great remedy for all affections of this kind. It acts as a gentle cathartic, promotes a healthy action of the bowels, and soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces. It has cured hundreds of cases where all other remedies and applications have failed. Sold by all druggists.

Bayard's Position.

Mr. Harvey, ex-minister to Portugal, being interviewed by a correspondent in relation to Mr. Bayard's offer to take the Treasury portfolio, said:

"No, he is not an applicant for the place I think, though that Mr. Bayard, has without any direct offer being passed, had indicated to his friends that he could have his choice of Cabinet places. Still, I do not believe that he has any thought on the subject. Bayard is a man slow in his reasoning processes, and for this reason I think he made a mistake in considering a moment a Senatorial position. To accept such a responsibility means absolute labor for him. Blue influences behind Mr. Bayard are such that he will probably yield to them and enter the Cabinet. His intimate friends, the Belmonts and Pendleton, put the case to him in this way. They say: 'You have three times been a candidate for the Presidency—in 1876, in 1880 and in 1884. At the last convention you did not receive the vote of any Northern State, the South gave you substantial support but reluctantly with a deep seated apprehension that you could not be elected. For twelve or fifteen years you have led the minority in the Senate. Now you will be called upon if you re-enter into to parry the attacks which are sure to be made by the Republicans. This will mean a season of vexation and trouble which you can escape by going into the Cabinet.'"

I asked Mr. Harvey if he thought Bayard, as Secretary of State, would give Pendleton a foreign mission.

"Yes he said, "I do. The relations of the two men are closely intimate."

[illegible] out for the Season. Dresses, cloaks, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colors. Only 10c, at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

PERSONAL AND G[illegible]

MME RISTORI doesn't tell [illegible] ears. ing of her age, which is still young.

MR. HENDRICKS kisses [illegible] ary's, women at one fell swoop [illegible] Ohio, the other day.

MR. GOSSE, poet and [illegible] ow lecturing in this country went to school or college, his mother [illegible] ing been his only teacher.

HON. HUGH O'BRI[illegible] elect of Boston, is the first person chosen to that office who was born in Ireland. England. O'Brien is [illegible] of New

THE wife of Lieut [illegible] excites the envying admiration [illegible] friends by displaying on her person [illegible] large rug of seal-fur, a relic of [illegible] and's Arctic life.

EDWIN BOOTH'S [illegible] ly improved acting in his just [illegible] gagement in Boston is attributed [illegible] fact that he was wholly relie[illegible] the cares of management.

THE Count of [illegible] ntly had made one hundred cra[illegible] each bearing, in precious stones [illegible] l, the Bourbon emblems, and [illegible] ing them to his political friend[illegible]

IT is said that [illegible] adstone does not like to wear the [illegible] quet that always adorns his coat [illegible] when he speaks in the House of [illegible] but his wife insists upon his [illegible]

EUGENE [illegible] ictor Hugo and Theophile G[illegible] l threw down the pencil before [illegible] p the pen. It is, therefore, pos[illegible] at three great painters were spoiled [illegible] three great literary men.

FANNY [illegible] left a million of francs in bank [illegible] Rothschilds, and this sum now [illegible] ne of her cousins and her own [illegible] d. A long time ago she wrote her [illegible] s, but after she had read them can[illegible] ver she burned them.

REUB[illegible]NGER, the late millionaire of Cinc[illegible]redicted a week before his death [illegible]nd was nigh. During one of his [illegible]rsations he expressed pro found [illegible] the instances which had come[illegible]owledge of increasing want among [illegible]edy classes.

So[illegible]cism is passed upon Mrs. Juli[illegible]Howe for putting any New Orle[illegible]adies upon her staff in the won[illegible]partment of the exposition. It i[illegible]ued by some of her friends as not personally acquainted tha[illegible]adies of that city sufficiently to w[illegible]oper selection.

Mark Twain appeared before h[illegible]o audience the other evening he them carefully. He then said s[illegible]missed many faces that he knew [illegible]teen or fifteen years ago. "They [illegible]ne," he added sadly, "gone to the to the gallows or to—the White [illegible] All of us must go to one or the of these destinations, and it be[illegible]us to be wise and prepare for all."

PRESIDENT GREVY, of France, is a candidate for reelection, but there is a powerful faction arrayed against him. He is charged with being a nonentity; that he abominates nothing, but retains all the bad customs. He draws a large sum annually for traveling expenses, yet he rarely travels. The contest promises to be an exciting one, and, although possession is nine points of law, it appears to be doubtful whether Grevy will be able to retain possession of Elysee Palace.

BARON H. F. VON LINDERN is the name of an Amsterdam, Holland, noble who, in company with Professor Wilber, the Chicago geologist, is making parallel pilgrimages across this country, starting at the northern boundary and making their trips from ocean to ocean. The baron is a representative of a Dutch syndicate which owns the Denver and Rio Grande railway, and is himself worth $10,000,000, but the chief design of his travels is the study of the mineral and agricultural resources of the United States.

SENATOR DON CAMERON, when in England, drove with his wife from London to Edinburgh; accompanied by a groom and maid. The direct distance is 400 miles, but by detours to pleasant points of excursion they made it 600. So pleased was the Senator with his experience that he is resolved to repeat it often in his own country. He is having built specially for long driving a light running but stout buggy with which he expects to take long driving tours over the State every year hereafter, wisely choosing the delightful early fall months of September and October for this agreeable diversion.

FILLED WITH HUMAN SKELETONS

Ghastly Discovery in the Loft of a House in New York.

NEW YORK, December 20.—An anonymous correspondent wrote to sanitary headquarters that there was a small graveyard in the loft of a house at No. 11 West Third street. Heaps of moulding human skulls and bones had been there for years and no one knew anything about them. The writer asked the authorities to find out how they got there. An investigation revealed the story to be true, and the matter was turned over to the police. A visit to the loft showed the place to be filled with skeletons and human bones in all states of mouldiness. All sorts of rumors are rife regarding the manner in which the bones came into the loft, but none can be traced to any reliable source. The bones were sent to the Morgue and the police are endeavoring to clear away the mystery surrounding them.

—A Scotch farmer determined, in spite of the bad times, to pay his rent if it were his last shilling, and saying to his landlord, who received it, "It is my last shilling," he threw down a roll of notes. The landlord counted them and said: "There is £50 too much." "Odds, man," said the farmer, "I put my hand in the wrong pouch."

AFTER DINNER.

Persons who suffer from Indigestion can arrest the progress of that painful malady by the use of an after-dinner pill, so composed that it will give tone to the stomach, prevent heartburn, rouse the liver to healthful action, invigorate the kidneys, and thus, through the activity of these organs, promote the natural movement of the stomach and bowels. AYER'S PILLS are so compounded that their action, though mild, effectually produces the above results. They also, in curing Constipation, remove the cause of Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and many other serious ailments.

AYER'S PILLS

contain no mineral nor poisonous substance, and do not gripe unless the bowels are irritated, and even then their influence is healing. To continue their effect in constipated or chronic cases, they need only be taken in diminishing instead of increasing doses. For seamen, and inhabitants or travelers in sparsely settled countries where physicians are not at hand, they are of inestimable value. There is hardly a sickness they will not alleviate, and in most cases cure, if taken promptly. To young girls just entering upon womanhood, and to women whose period of maternity is drawing to a close, Ayer's Pills, in moderate doses, merely sufficient to ensure regular action of the bowels, will be found of

Incalculable Value.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

GAIN
Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live." Mrs. M. M. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 59th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box." Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

RUPTURE CURED.

Thousands have been cured where others fail by Dr. Dunshee's method. Ease is at once obtained under our treatment. The following citizens are of the great number cured: John Fullerton, Tobaconist, 332 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., after thirty years' suffering; Wm. H. Gilmore, Webster, Westmoreland county, Pa., after twenty-two years' suffering. Also, all instruments for deformities made to order and accurately fitted. DR. DUNSHEE, Offices Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street (Morgan building), near Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dunshee has charge of the Ladies' Department. Private room for fitting open day and evening.

mrh-1y W—n!

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound
IS A POSITIVE CURE

For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS*. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box, at all druggists.

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DON'T [illegible] want a $30 [illegible] Shot Repeating Rifle [illegible] $15, a $30 Breech Loading Shot Gun [illegible] $16, a $12 Concert Organette for $7, [illegible] $25 Magic Lantern for $12, a Solid Gold $25 watch [illegible] $15 Silver Watch [illegible] of these articles Free [illegible] If you will devote [illegible] hours of your leisure time evenings to [illegible] ducing our new goods. One lady secured [illegible] Watch free, in a single afternoon. [illegible]eman got a Silver watch for fifteen [illegible]utes work; a boy 11 years old secured [illegible] watch in one day; hundreds of others [illegible] done nearly as well. If you have a Magic Lantern [illegible] can start a business that will pay you from $10 to [illegible] night. Send at once for our Illustrated Catalogue [illegible] and Silver Watches Self-cocking, Bull Dog Revolvers, [illegible] Glasses, Indian Scout and Astronomical Telescopes, [illegible]graph Instruments, Type Writers, Organ Accordeons, [illegible], &c., &c. It may start you on the road to wealth. [illegible] MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

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MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, sexual weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to [illegible] O. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn

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For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

DECEMBER.

Though fierce the winds may blow,
And high may drift the snow,
December, December,
The bravest day of all the year
Thou bringest, and the heartiest cheer,
December, December.

The frost may whiten the pane;
Our fire shall thaw it again,
December, December.
Our Christmas fire that love keeps bright,
Though short the day and long the night,
December, December.

Then merrily ring the bells,
In rhythmic peal that tells,
December, December,
Of joy alike to the rich and poor,
And gifts of love at each household door,
December, December.

—*Abbie M. Gannett.*

HISTORY OF CABINETS.

How Our Presidents Have Chosen Their Advisers.

Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet" and Its Significance.

(Cleveland Leader Washington Letter.)

The Cabinet history of the United States has never been written. All that is known of the different Presidents in their choice of leading advisers must be dug out of old histories, forgotten biographers' books of reminiscence, and the newspaper files of the times of their administrations. For years—indeed, until the time of Andrew Jackson—there seems to have been no other rule in the choice of Cabinet ministers than the caprice of the President. Geographical lines were not considered, and it was not uncommon for two Cabinet ministers to be chosen from the same State. When Washington formed his Cabinet it had but four members, the Interior Department being unknown, the War and the Navy being under one head, and the Postmaster General being subordinate to the Treasury. Nevertheless, of these four positions he gave two to Virginia—Secretary of State Jefferson and Atty. Gen. Randolph. John Adams opened his term with two Maryland men in his Cabinet, and he offered the Navy to Benjamin Stoddart, of Massachusetts, while his Secretary of State was chosen from the same Commonwealth. Thomas Jefferson began his rule with Secretaries of the Trasnry and War department from Massachusetts, and he gave the Attorney Generalship to Levi Lincoln, of the same State. His Secretary of State, James Madison, came from Virginia, and his head of the Navy from Maryland.

Monroe chose two members of his first Cabinet from Massachusetts, and John Q. Adams had two representatives of Virginia in his first council chamber. Andrew Jackson was a western man, and he seems to have appreciated the fact observed by his successors that the Cabinet should represent the whole country. He chose two of his ministers from the north, two from the south, and two from the west. One of these last was the Postmaster General, William T. Barry, of Kentucky, the first Postmaster General who ever sat in a Cabinet meeting. Barry had been a strong Clay man, but he became disgusted with the close connection of Henry Clay with John Quincy Adams, and went over to Jackson. He stumped his State during the campaign as the anti-Clay candidate for Governor of Kentucky. He was defeated, but the State in consequence went for Jackson at the Presidential election, and Jackson rewarded him by making him Postmaster General, and giving him a seat in the Cabinet. Since then his successors have been similarly honored, and the head of the postoffice, with our mail facilities, postal savings banks, and the postal telegraph, promises soon to become almost as important as that of the Treasury.

The War Department, by the way, was the first organized under the Constitution. It came into existence in August, 1789, twenty-four days before the Treasury, more than a month before the State Department, and a month and a half before the Attorney General's office. The Navy remained under the War department for nine years, and its first Secretary was Benjamin Stoddart, of Maryland. The Interior department was unknown until 1849, when it was organized by the dying Congress that preceded Zack Taylor's administration. The Mexican war, the discovery of gold in California, and slavery discussions as to the Territories had attracted notice to the west, and the demand for a Secretary for this department had thus become apparent. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Gen. Sherman's father-in-law, was the man chosen. He was the first Cabinet officer taken from Ohio, having served nearly two years before as Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury. In this statement I do not consider Return Jonathan Meigs as a Cabinet minister. He was made Postmaster General in 1814 from Ohio, but his office at that time was not more than a Treasury bureau. Ohio had in fact the postoffice control from 1814 to 1829 under Meigs and McLean, but it amounted to nothing.

At the beginning of the Government the civil service scheme applied somewhat to Cabinet officers, and John Adams continued in office the Cabinet of Washington. His only new officer was Benjamin Stoddart, of the Navy, a department which was created during his administration. Jefferson did likewise to a certain extent. He continued Stoddart, of the Navy, and Dexter, of the Treasury. Dexter, in fact continued himself, and though it was intimated that his resignation was desired, he returned answer to the President that he did not care to resign. The result was that he was discharged and Albert Gallatin appointed in his place, Madison kept Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General in his Cabinet, and when Monroe became President he retained Madison's Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy. John Quincy Adams made no changes as far as the Navy, Attorney General, and Postmaster General were concerned. But when Gen. Jackson was elected he made a clean sweep.

Washington's Cabinet was not formed until more than three months after he was inaugurated. His Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton, was appointed first, from New York, then Knox, a bookseller and soldier of Massachusetts, was put at the head of the War and Navy, and about two weeks later he made Jefferson his Secretary of State and Edmund Randolph his Attorney General. All of these were men of large experience, though they were, taken as a whole, perhaps the youngest Cabinet this country has yet known. Washington himself was fifty-eight, Jefferson was forty-seven, Knox forty, Randolph thirty-seven and Hamilton thirty-three. Knox had been Secretary of War under the confederation, but he was, as far as political qualities were concerned, a second Alexander Hamilton in miniature. Randolph had, like Hamilton, been closely connected with Washington during the war, and had obtained

hing on's sympathy by being true s country while his father disin- d him for it. He had been a ber of the war congress, had been nor of Virginia, and was a noted r. Patriotism and efficiency seem e been Washington's rules in the on of his Cabinet, and he suc- remarkably well.

n Thomas Jefferson became Pres- e chose a Cabinet founded to extent upon upon intellectual and college education. l member of his Cabinet was fiducated. Madison, his Secre State, had made a reputation a dent of Constitutional law. Gallike Hamilton, a foreigner, had be ated at Geneva, and when he too Treasury Department was kn an accomplished scientist. He en a tutor in Harvard College bef entered politics, and he was the r of the glass manufacture of Pgh. Henry Dearborn, of Main Secretary of War, was a grad Harvard, and had practiced medi ore he entered the army. Rober , of Maryland, his Secre tary of Navy, was a graduate of Princeton Gideon Granger, of Connecticu Postmaster General, was a graduate and a noted lawyer. Every n them was well up in science erature, and the association was like the Concord school than a gat of politicians.

Of the history between Jefferson and Quincy Adams but little is kn Many of the officers, such as Cri and Gallatin, held throughout eral administrations, and, it being continued administration of the party, matters moved on rather sly. Monroe offered Henry Clay portfolio, but Clay preferred to i in Congress, though he afterward d the State Department, and in d as much. Clay was afterward tary of State under John Quincy A , and he was offered the same posit Gen. Harrison and refused it.

The Cabinet e second Adams contained three members of that of his predeces and William H. Crawford, Mon Secretary of the Treasury, was to continue in office, but decline ay in getting the Secretaryship of S as charged with having sold his P tial vote to elect Adams, and it was ed that he got the Secretaryship a ward. Though the evidences were ly against this construction, And ackson could never be made to ve otherwise. He said in speaking the election: "Clay, the Judas e West, has closed his contract, ill receive his thirty pieces of silver he shape of the State Department

After Clay became ary of State Jackson refused to e anything else, and when four ye ter he organized his own ad tration he chose his Cabinet on this of its opposition to Clay.

At the time that Jo was inaugurated his probab binet was unknown, and many o embers of John Quincy Adams' Ca had an idea that they would be inued in office. Atty. Gen. Wir e to Ex-President Monroe asking ther he would advise him to resign ot. Monroe replied, telling him to so, but saying he thought it likely Presi- dent Jackson would not acc his resignatton.

A Cabinet chosen on a basi anti-Clayism merely could not ne of strength. The only man in or an adviser was Martin Van Bure secretary of State, who had left the over- norship of New York after he it seventy days, and had enter upon his duties three weeks after in- auguration. The others were ietically wooden men. Ingham, th ere- tary of the Treasury, was a Pe syl- vania paper maker who had been ve in disseminating the bargain Mr- ruption cry. Eaton was n a warrior than a politician, and a the Attorney General, though wer lawyer and politician, was not n on adviser.

The real Cabinet during Ja administration was the k Cabinet—the three or four fell behind the throne who want to White House, and took a smoke w Old Hickory, flattering his vanity, aiding him in damning the oppositi These were chiefly editors. Duff Green of the *United States Telegraph*, ha been the editor of a paper at St. Louis and when he came here the *Telegraph* became the confidential organ of the new administration. Green was a good fellow, a capital story-teller, and a man who liked to wine and dine. Another member or this kitchen Cabinet was Isaac Hill, a lame New Hampshire editor who had written, spoken, and schemed for Jackson during the campaign. When his man was elected Hill came to the White House, and Jackson gave him his confidence and the Second Comptrollership of the Treasury, then worth $3,000 a year. Another editor was Amos Kendall, a Massachusetts man who had moved to Kentucky and there worked for Jackson. His reward was the Fourth Auditorship of the Treasury. These three, men, with two or three others, were the real advisers of President Jackson. They believed in the spoils system, and looked upon the voice of their chief as the voice of God.

Van Buren's administration was practically a continuation of that of Jackson. His only new appointment was that of Mr. Poinsett as Secretary of War. His Secretary of State was John Forsythe, of Georgia; of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, of War, Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, and of the Navy, Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey. His Postmaster General was Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, and his Attorney General, Benjamin F. Butler, of New York.

Gen. Harrison had an excellent Cabinet. Is was his intention to have made Clay his Secretary of State and Webster his Secretary of the Treasury. But Clay refused the State department, and on Harri him that on this account he would not give Webster an appointment, Henry Clay answered advising him to put Daniel Webster at the head of the State Department instead of the Treasury, which Harrison did. The Treasury was given to Tom Ewing, of Ohio, called the "salt-boiler of the Kanawha," on account of his early labors at the salt mines. John Bell, of Tennessee, was made Secretary of War. Bell had been offered the Attorneyship by Jackson more than ten years before, but had refused it. The other members of his Cabinet were George E. Badger, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; Francis Granger, of New York, Postmaster General, and John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney General. This Cabinet was confirmed immediately after the nomination of the President on the same day and that unanimously. It served for only one month under Harrison, when death made Tyler his successor.

President Tyler continued the old Cabinet as his own for a time, but it tried to rule him, and he finally caused all except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, to resign. One reason was their action as to his title. They did not wish to consider him President in fact, and they arranged that he shoule be styled "Vice President, acting President."

In the end he froze Webster out also, and his Cabinet changes were so many that a history of them is outside the limits of this article. Two of his Cabinet ministers were blown up in the Princeton, in experimenting upon a new cannon, and he had probably more Cabinet ministers than any of his successors. In less than four years he had four Secretaries of War, five Secretaries of the Navy three Attorney Generals, and a like number of Postmaster Generals. When John C. Calhoun became Secretary of State he was asked to take the position before Tyler knew anything of it. Henry A. Wise went to McDuff, of South Carolina, and authorized him to write to Calhoun, in the name of the President, offering him the State Department. Wise then went to Tyler and told him what he had done. Tyler hated Calhoun worse than the devil, but he did not dare to anger him for several reasons of state and as the letter had gone he had to consent.

President Polk formed part of his Cabinet some time before he came to Washington, and he made each member of it promise as a condition of acceptance that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency. In writing to Buchanan, offering him the portfolio of State, he told him he would expect him to resign from the Cabinet the moment he became a candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the United States. After he got to the Capital, he found that the slate he had arranged had to be changed. Silas Wright, to whom Polk was indebted for his election through his influence in New York, was offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury. He had refused it, but sent another man here to take his place. In the disarrangement which followed the Treasury was filled by Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, who had been intended for Attorney General. Wright and his friend, Martin Van Buren, were notified that they choose another man, as New York must have a place in the Cabinet. They did so, and sent the name of Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, for Attorney General, telling the messenger to ride day and night till he got to Washington. He did so, but he arrived at the White House fifteen minutes too late. William L. Marcy was made Secretary of War, and New York's place was filled. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, was retained by Polk from Tyler's Cabinet as Polk's Attorney General. He asked for the position on the ground of poverty, saying he needed it to educate his six daughters. George Bancroft, Polk's Secretary of the Navy, is the oldest Cabinet officer now living, and he was during his term one of the best.

Zach Taylor chose a Whig Cabinet. They were confirmed without opposition, and were geographically chosen John M. Clayton, of Delaware, was Secretary of State; William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; George W. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of War; Willard B. Preston, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy; Thomas Ewing of Ohio, Secretary of the interior; Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, Postmaster General, and Reverdy Johnson, Attorney General. When Taylor died this Cabinet immediately resigned, but Fillmore requested them to retain their places until their successors could be appointed. This they did, and the new Cabinet, with Daniel Webster at its head, and Thomas Corwin Secretary of the Treasury, was constituted.

When Pierce was elected he started to form his Cabinet on the principle of taking entirely new men, and wrote Buchanan that he did not want a man who had ever been a Cabinet officer in it. As Buchanan had lately been Secretary of State, and was talked of for the same position under Mr. Pierce, this may have been more emphatic than pleasant. He tells Buchanan that he intends to make his Cabinet before he leaves Concord for Washington, and asked him to "burn the letter." Three of Pierce's Cabinet came from the south and four from the north. It was as follows: Secretary of State, William L. Marcy, of New York; Secretary of Treasury, James Guthrie, of Kentucky; Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Secretary of the Navy, James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina; Secretary of the Interior, Robert McClelland, of Michigan; Attorney General, Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; and Postmaster General, James Campbell, of Pennsylvania.

There has been a good deal in the papers lately about Buchanan's Cabinet. reversed the proportions of Pierce, ing a majority to the south. His retary of the Treasury, Cobb, came n Georgia; his Secretary of War, d, came from Virginia; his Secretary he Interior, Thompson, from Miss- ppi, and his Postmaster General was n V. Brown, of Tennessee, The had the State Department headed by Louis Cass, of Michigan; the Navy un Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, and e Attorney General under Jere S. Bla of Pennsylvania. This Cabinet wor along harmoniously until the last 1860, some of its members plotting e sion all the while. It was then reorganized, but too late to be of any practical benefit to the Union. The War practically begun before Lincoln Presi inaugurated. With him as seek a new party administration his egians of State. He made up rivals Cabinet by giving all of his the State Presidential nomination was ca ices. Mr. Seward was given Cameron epartment, Salmen P. Chase to the Treasury, Simon and Edwa s made Secretary of War, General. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney been con ese three men had each itors of Mr. Lincoln at Chicago. completed his Cabinet by the appoin ent of Gideon Welles, of Connecticu s Secretary of the Navy; Caleb B. Sm , of Indiana, as Secretary of the Inte , and Montgomery B. Blair, of Ma and, as Postmaster Gen- eral. This the first Cabinet of the Republican p y. Its Cabinet history since then is recent to need republication.

OSCAR WIL talks of coming back, and says he w mind the ocean trip, so long as he can plenty of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to ll off colds.

The Pa of Saloons.

(From the nchester Union.)

A Western Bla paper, as blue as a blizzard over defe snarls out that "if Dakota had a sald on every hilltop instead of a school use, and voted the straight Democra ticket, she would come in with a bou and a yell." It is about time to stop that nonsense. Saloons are nowhere ker than where Republican majorities large; take Philadelphia and Cinci ti for example. Then come East and how straight Republicans voted for sse in Massachusetts, Maine and see what a w Hampshire and ibition is, as enfo ainted fraud prohibition cities by straight Rep in Republican not least, find some on cans. Last, but cepting the devil, wh you can, not exabused by straight Re s more roundly John, the mugwump of licans than St. ohibition.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 12, 1883.
"I suffered with kid disease and intense pain in back. O bottle relieved and six bottles of HUNT [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY comple cured me." H. S. Procter, Funiture ler, 60 Salina St.

VICE PRESIDENTS IN HISTORY.

The Administrations to Which They Have Belonged.

(Cleveland Leader Letter.)

Since the beginning of the Government the Vice President has had the least to do with the administration to which he belongs. Many of our Vice Presidents have been able men, but few of them have made any stir while in office, while a number have been diametrically opposed to their chiefs. Thomas Jefferson, as Vice President under Adams, was the leader of the opposition, and after the first few days of his term Adams counseled with him in nothing. Aaron Burr and Jefferson during the next term were at loggerheads, and it was due to Jefferson that Burr was finally prosecuted for treason. It is hardly possible that John Quincy Adams and Calhoun had much in common, and we all knew how the latter fell out with Andrew Jackson as Vice President during the next administration. Van Buren and Jackson got along very well, but it was only because President Jackson was king and Van Buren merely factotum. It was another case of "me, too," only more so, and Van Buren, as a reward for his submission, was made Jackson's successor. Van Buren's Vice President was Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, the first Vice President selected west of the Alleghenies, and, though he was the man who killed Tecumseh, his name is now almost forgotten. John Tyler, the next Vice President, was a cipher as long as Harrison lived, and Harrison's cabinet tried to control him after Harrison's death. Fillmore had little influence while Zach Taylor was alive, and the troubles of Andrew Johnson after the death of Lincoln show that his influence was small during the life of Old Abe. So far as I can learn, we never had a Vice President who has ruled the President or directed the administration. Even the ablest of them have made no reputation while filling the office, and John C. Breckenridge, Buchanan's second, George M. Dallas, who reigned with Polk, and William R. King, Vice President with Pierce, go down to history through other acts rather than those done during their Vice Presidency. Mr. King, by the way, died in office. He was the third Vice President who did so. The first was George Clinton, who had been Vice President under Jefferson and was then serving under Madison. The second who died was Eldridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the author of the system of changing legislative districts for congressional purposes, called after his name, "Gerrymandering." The sixth Vice President was Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York. He is one of four Vice Presidents, who were twice elected, and he held the place through the whole of Monroe's administration. Now everyone remembers Monroe, but how many can tell anything about Tompkins? Still in the decade between 1810 and 1820 he was far more of a man than Tom Hendricks is now. He made a great reputation as a war Governor of New York, and at one time when the State put out $400,000 of bonds and there were no takers, he personally indorsed them and thus made them good, for he was wealthy. The other Vice Presidents who have had two elections are John Adams, George Clinton, and John D. Calhoun. Of the last Vice Presidents, Colfax, Wilson, and Wheeler, the world knows how little prominence they had while Grant was President and under the pacific reign of Rutherford B. Hayes. Chester A. Arthur was little talked of until Garfield's death, and his relations with the great Ohioan were not more friendly than those now said to exist between Hendricks and Cleveland. There have been altogether twenty-one Vice Presidents elected by the people. Of these, four have died in office, three have risen to the Presidency by election, four have become Presidents by the death of the President, and none of them has made a reputation which will outlast his century.

THEY CLAIM THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Wonderful Doings of Three Amateur Tioga County Hunters.

WAVERLY, N. Y., December 19.—Three amateur hunters, W. R. Link, P. S. Thomas and George Seaman, of Wellsboro, Pa., hunted four days last week in the Cowanesque region, in Tioga county. On the result they claim the championship as deer hunters in the Pennsylvania woods for this season. Without guides or dogs, and no knowledge of the region where they hunted, they started and killed four of the largest deer ever brought in from Tioga county. Three of the deer were does, two were bucks, weighing 203 and 206 pounds respectively, and both six-prong bucks. The largest of the two bucks turned on the hunters when wounded, and pressed them so closely that Link hurriedly crept into a hollow log. Thomas climbed a small chestnut tree. Seaman, although weighing 250 pounds, kept out of the buck's way by dodging from one side of a tree to another, loading his gun at the same time. When his gun was loaded he stepped out, and, as the deer came to a yard him, he gave it the shot that killed it.

A SWINDLER'S SAD STORY.

A Bogus Deaf Mute Who Cheated Seven Hundred Ladies.

RICHMOND, December 19.—A man calling himself J. F. Read, who has for months been passing himself off as a deaf mute on his way to the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Boston, was arrested to-day, and a wholesale plan of swindling resorted to by him exposed. Read has been here for some time, and now it appears that he some months ago devised the plan of passing himself off as a deaf mute. He daily visited the houses of the best citizens of Richmond, to whom he told in writing a piteous tale of how he had been deprived of his hearing and speech in an accident in an iron furnace at Coalsburg, W. Va. He represented that he had secured a scholarship in the Deaf Mute Institute at Boston, and only lacked enough means to pay his way to that city. In papers found upon his person Read confesses that he managed to deceive seven hundred ladies in this city by this pitiful tale. To-day he got drunk and forgot for the time that he could not talk to one to whom he applied for assistance. Read talked as glibly as anyone, and this led to his exposure. He was sent to jail for ninety days for stealing.

YOUNG wives, who have, old husbands will be glad to know that a New York physician offers to cure snoring for ten dollars; but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure sore throats and colds for twenty-five cents.

Punishment After Death.

[New York Special to Cincinnati Com. Gazette.]

An Illinois man does not believe it possible for General Logan to secure a re-election, no matter what may be the circumstances. He says he knows of a dozen Republicans in the Assembly who will not vote for Logan, and some of those are so bitterly opposed to him that they sought the places to which they have been elected so that they might vote against Logan. He said: "General Logan does not make many enemies, but when he makes one he makes a bitter one."

Throat Diseases commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

REMINISCENCES.

The Old Third Public School and School House of Pittsburgh.

When time who steals our years away,
Shall steal our pleasures too,
The memory of the past will stay,
And half our joys renew.
—*Moore's Melodies.*

The origin of the above school and the particulars of constructing its building, are matters connected with the history of the Old Third ward of our city. At the time of the erection of this school house the Old Third ward of Pittsburgh included the present Third and Fifth wards. The location of this school house was near to the corner of Cherry alley and the present Diamond street, on the site now occupied by a wagon maker's shop and law buildings. Before its removal, about the year 1850, it was surrounded by hills of very considerable extent and elevation. On its then Diamond alley side this school house faced a very high hill, now graded off, and the site of stores and law buildings. The sides and summit of this lofty hill were covered with a considerable growth of an edible grass named "Sheepshaw" by the school boys. During the daily recesses in the summer and fall seasons the venturesome school lads would climb the steep sides of this hill to gather the above mentioned grass, and also to dig for a cream colored clay called "putty clay," which was used for a variety of juvenile purposes. On the Grant street side of the school house was a lofty hill, whose sides in the spring and winter seasons were covered with a beautiful, liquid-rolling yellowish earth resembling the lava flowing from the sides of an active volcano. The summit of this hill had been excavated in constructing the water basin or reservoir of the first water works of our city. When the old Prospect street water basins were subsequently used, this ancient water basin was abandoned and left to dry up. However, this old, forsaken and disused water basin was, by rainfall and melted snow, kept in a sufficient quantity of water for the navigation of a large plank, or small board-float, and was patronized by the boys who were partial to these aqueous amusements, and fearless of wet pantaloons. This so-called Basin Hill covered the site of the present St. Peter's Episcopal church, and the houses and law buildings in the territory bounded by Grant and Diamond streets, Fifth avenue and Cherry alley. There were other hills in the immediate vicinity of this last mentioned hill. There was one on the present site of St. Paul's Cathedral, upon which stood St. Paul's church, that was destroyed by fire. Also one opposite this St. Paul's church on Grant street; one on the site of our burned Court House on Grant street, and one below this site, which was called "The Old Oregon Lot," on which formerly stood the house of King Louis Philippe of France. All of these hills have been removed, as observed. The sloughs and ponds around these various hills in "ye olden time" of Pittsburgh were the favorite haunts of tadpoles or overheated hogs of the neighborhood. Many an urchin, who, doubtless, subsequently became a gallant warrior and dashing dragoon, took his first equestrian exercises in a "sears' o' speakin'," by riding these wild and fiery hogs, bareback, without bridle or stirrup. A boy of that day who was expert as a bogback rider, was in the estimation of his companions a greater cavalier than all the Mazeppas, Mexican greasers, cow boys, Indian horsemen, Bedouin Arabs, Mamelukes, Sons of Malta, goat back, mule back, crocodile back, alligator back, elephant back, or any other bare back or circus rider in the ancient or modern world. As to other common school boy games and sports, the Old Third ward school boys carried off the palm, and were the envy and admiration of the schools of the whole of this county in ball, marbles, shinney, etc., playing. They were allowed by their teachers to bring their shinney paraphernalia to their school desks with their books.

The girl pupils of this celebrated school were far ahead of the girl pupils of all the other public schools in the county, and, under the sanction of their teacher partook of healthful and recreative amusements at the times of their recess.

The characteristic janitor of the old school house alluded to was prompt and attentive to the duties of his place, and to the punctual ringing of the old school house bell. Is the sound of that old bell forgotten? Do you ever dream

That you hear the clear vibration,
And the wide reverberation,
And the tintinnabulation
Of our Old Third ward school house bell?

The grade of scholarship of the Old Third Ward Public School of our city was on a par with the best schools therein at that period of time. In the department of book-keeping and penmanship, the Old Third Ward Public School above mentioned had no equal in any other public school. In addition to instruction by precept in this department, a particular Ruler figured in an emphatic manner upon the palms of the hands of the offending scholar. This Ruler, it may be observed, was never split by a hair, as the experimentalist always discovered. The leather strap, a significant emblem of office borne by the Principal of the school and his Assistant, could never be intercepted by artful dodging, when penally applied to the shoulders, or the inferior extremity of the spinal column of the disobedient pupil. The Instructor in Vocal Music, with his huge violin, was a prime favorite with all, his lessons being of an easy, agreeable nature, unaccompanied by corporeal punishment. The closing days of school prior to the commencement of the long summer vacation, with incidents of public examination in the presence of the directors of the school, visitors, parents, guardians and acquaintances were extremely trying upon the pupils of all the school departments, as were also the various exercises in public declamation, dialogues, composition, etc., which took place in the school house in the presence of the citizens of the ward at an exhibition of the school for that purpose given, which was accompanied by vocal music of pleasing qualities by all the pupils. The old school and school house are gone forever, and nothing is left us but their memory. In the language of the poet Burns it may be said of the old school house above mentioned:

"Thou 'minds 'o departed joys.
Departed never to re urn."

FRITZ.

Business Depression.

(Chicago Herald.)

The business depression is very great. Yesterday afternoon a perambulating merchant stepped into a Lake street business office with his wares, a large collection of graven images, and said: "Cheap, awful cheap. Only $6 apiece. Have one?" "No; I'll give you 50 cents for one," replied a clerk not looking up. The merchant frowned and then walked out. A moment later he reappeared and said: "I'll sell you one for $3 of you won't tell where you got it." "No," was the response; "don't want it." Once more the peddler sought the street. Then, as if loath to leave, he returned again and going up to the clerk with a look of resignation observed: "Well, I'll take the 50 cents. Which one will you have?" As the clerk had to borrow the money he says it is the last time that he will ever make a rash bid on an article that he does not want.

Oh, give me teeth sound, white and neat,
Oh, give me breath that's pure and sweet,
Oh, give me rosy, healthful gums,
And I will meet whatever comes;
Whatever trouble may befall,
With SOZODONT I'll meet them all.

Nevermore

Can the coarse gritty tooth powders and tooth-destroying chemical fluids find a place on the toilets of sensible people. The fragrant and preservative SOZODONT has superseded them all.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

$5,000 FOR SLANDER.

Severe Punishment for Traducing a Daughter-in-Law.

(New York Special.)

Mrs. Carrie M. Miller, the wife of Hugh C. Miller, a clerk in Arnold, Constable & Co.'s establishment, has recovered a verdict of $5,000 against her father-in-law, Rev. Alexander Miller, a Presbyterian clergyman. The suit, which was for slander, was tried in the Superior Court, New York, before Judge Ingraham. The minister did not appear and an inquest was taken. Mrs. Miller, who is a young lady of attractive appearance, had her husband arrested for abandonment. The proceedings came up in the Tombs Police Court, and the Police Magistrate directed Mr. Miller to pay his wife a certain amount each week for her support. After the proceedings had terminated the Rev. Alexander Miller approached his daughter-in-law with his hands extended and in a pleasant voice said:

"Why, how are you, Carrie?"

The daughter-in-law was taken by surprise, as she had not spoken to the reverend gentleman for some time previously. She was even more surprised when he served her with the summons for an absolute divorce brought against her by her husband, saying as he did so:

"You know you are guilty, Carrie. You confessed it to me."

"I never did," she retorted excitedly. "It is false."

Upon that allegation Mrs. Miller brought action. In her testimony she declared that the statement made by her husband's father was false, and that she had put in an answer in the divorce suit denying the charges. The only witness was Spencer H. Coon, editor of the *Musical News* who heard the assertion made by Rev. Alexander Miller to his daughter-in-law. The latter asked for $25,000 damages. Judge Ingraham said that the facts showed that Mrs. Miller was entitled to a verdict, and it was given to the jury to fix the amount. They awarded her $5,000.

FAST RAILROAD TIME.

An Interesting Paper Read on the Subject Before Scientists.

(Philadelphia Telegraph.)

At the Franklin Institute Thursday evening, Mr. W. Barret Levan read an interesting paper on Modern Railroad Facilities. He stated that eighty years ago Oliver Evans made the first application of steam to a carriage in America in this city, and prophesied that the time would come when a passenger "will set out from Washington in the morning, dine in Philadelphia and sup in New York the same day." Mr. Levan explained that there was considerable discussion as to what roads run the fastest trains. On the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire road are run the greatest number of short distance trains in the world. There are sixteen short distance trains daily between Manchester and Warrington, which go over the sixteen miles intervening in eighteen minutes, or at the rate of 53 3-10 miles per hour. On the Great Western the celebrated "Flying Dutchman" is run, which train makes the 77 miles between Paddington and Swindon in 1 hour and 27 minutes, or at the rate of 53 1-5 miles per hour. This train has been running just as it does now for 20 years. The express between Grantham and Wakefield on the Great Northern road travels the 70 miles in 78 minutes, an average of 52 8-10 miles an hour. The Scotch roads do not make such fast time as the English, since the grades are much heavier. The speed of the German roads is also not up to the English.

In this country the fastest short distance run is made on the Baltimore and Ohio, between Baltimore and Washington. The distance is 40 miles, and is made in 45 minutes, the speed averaging 53 3-10 miles per hour. This is equal to the best short run abroad. On the Bound Brook route the 27 miles between Trenton Junction and Bound Brook is made in 31 minutes, or at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The Pennsylvania railroad runs a train between Germantown Junction and Jersey City at the rate of 49 4-10 miles per hour, though having no less than ninety curves in that distance.

But in long distance runs the Pennsylvania stands first in the world. The Chicago Limited travels 912 miles in 26½ hours, including 66 minutes in stops, an average of 36 2-10 miles per hour.

ONE COLD AFTER ANOTHER will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. If you are in need of a remedy for any Lung Trouble or Throat Disease, you will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt and efficacious.

—In 1818 were begun the first trustworthy records of the average length of life of the English-speaking race, and, comparing that data with the present, it is shown that there has been an addition of 8 per cent to the female life and 5 per cent to the male. This increase had been attained principally by fewer deaths, which means fewer maladies and better health.

Among Your Christmas Gifts, Husbands,

do not forget that one of the most useful presents, to your wife, is a *large* bottle of *Pond's Extract*. It is esteemed by most families as a *household necessity* for Boils, Burns, Sprains and Sore Throats, and as husbands, like everybody else, are usually puzzled about what to chose for a Christmas Gift, it is well to feel that your choice will be appreciated in this instance.

CEDARCROFT, the Pennsylvania home of Bayard Taylor, has fallen into decay, and was lately sold at a price not equal to a third of its cost.

"I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist; T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me.

I used two bottles!

Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop * * * Bitters. I was afflicted With inflammatory rheumatism!!! For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success" "In this great and" Valuable medicine. Anyone! * * wishing to know more about my cure! Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

—I consider your Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney —*Complaint* "And nervous debility. I have just" Returned "From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more Good! Than anything else; A month ago I was extremely "Emaciated!!!" And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength! and "Flesh!" And hardly a day passes but what I am * * * * * * * * complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson, —*Wilmington, Del.*

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE GREAT VEGETABLE

Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pain in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGE ($5 cents) and PILLS ($1 00) are great aids in arrest of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrh affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache,

When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples,

The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the word "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialities.

Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	$1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

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Weekly Post.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office—Post Building, 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1884.

THE New York *Times* remarks, and very sensibly too, that the "well known Democrat," who is mentioned by Washington correspondents as calling attention to the character and history of some of the men "pressed for cabinet offices under CLEVELAND" has made mention of a fact which, we have no doubt, has already been noted in other quarters. The "gangs of blood-suckers and jobbers" who take so much interest in the cabinet appointments to be made this winter, particularly in the appointments to the posts of Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior, are mostly very well known, both individually and in their affiliations with men more or less prominent in politics. Active and expert representatives of these "gangs" were to be found in the inner circle of managers in charge of Mr. BLAINE's canvass, and they labored for his election with a zeal born of a complete understanding of his character. But these men have no politics, and their quiet efforts to secure an adequate representation of their large "interests" in Mr. CLEVELAND'S cabinet have been remarked upon in Washington and in this city—and, we believe, at Albany.

IF there is any virtue in bank examinations there ought to be considerable light thrown on the condition of national bank matters before long. During the coming year banks representing one-third of the capital of the entire national banking system must either go out of existence or renew their charters. Before the charter of a national bank can be renewed the Comptroller of the Currency is required to "cause a special examination to be made at the expense of the association, to determine its condition; and if after such examination or otherwise it appears to him that such association is in a satisfactory condition, he shall grant his certificate of approval." This is intended as a safeguard against rottenness, and ought to be effective. In case the condition of the bank is not satisfactory the Comptroller is required to withhold the certificate. It is to be hoped that the special examination provided for will be more thorough than some of the regular ones, which often seem to be entirely useless for the purpose of uncovering evidences of unsoundness, and preventing those disastrous crashes which so disturb public confidence.

WATTERSON'S attack upon Mr. RANDALL is acting as a boomerang. All the Southern journals are warm in their praises of the ex-Speaker, and earnestly urge that his visit to the South be made one of the pleasantest memories of his life. The Baltimore *Day*, which has always been one of his most violent opponents, says: "Mr. RANDALL is one of the purest, ablest and most conscientious men in public life. Upon one subject the majority of the statesmen of the South differ from him radically. But the South remembers well the eminent services he rendered her in the hour of her utmost need. She remembers how, with all the power of his intellect, with unexampled parliamentary astuteness, with unflagging purpose and even unconquerable physical resources, he battled for her constitutional rights and those of the Republic and the people when she herself had little voice in the Federal councils. The South recognizes Mr. RANDALL'S capacity for eminent usefulness now and in the future. She will give him him a grand welcome, for she is not ungrateful. Her generosity is traditional, but not a thing of the past."

ACCORDING to a Washington correspondent Mr. BLAINE is again on the warpath. He is after the scalps of his enemies, and he is ready to camp with the Republican Senate and see that none of those who aided and favored the Indianapolis *Sentinel's* alleged libel shall be confirmed for any office. It is said that Mr. BLAINE'S detectives have worked up every detail of the personal histories of the defendant in the libel suit and the leading editors of the *Sentinel*. The intimation is thrown out that some of this matter may find its way into print, in which event numbers of hearts are expected to bleed. A disappointed and revengeful man is capable of a good deal of mischief, and it may be that Mr. BLAINE will seek to get even in this way. If he tries it he will receive rougher treatment and less sympathy than he has encountered heretofore.

THE Boston *Herald* says: "According to Senator BAYARD, the strongest of all laws is to govern Mr. CLEVELAND in selecting his cabinet. Replying to a question concerning the probable principle of selection to be followed in making up the cabinet, the Senator said that he gathered from all that was said on the subject during his conversation with the President-elect that 'the men who were known to be in harmony with the ideas and desires of his incoming administration would probably be selected without regard to the section in which they live.' This is the true and only safe method. A cabinet divided against itself cannot endure. A cabinet hostile or indifferent to the ideas and purposes of the President cannot fail to hamper and handicap his administration."

AN additional excuse for the opposition to the employment of Hungarian labor is likely to be found in the manner in which the Hungarians repudiate their taxes. Some of them, while preparing to leave Bethlehem a few days ago, gave orders on the Bethlehem Iron Company, which employed them, for the payment of their taxes, and, being designated on the pay-roll by numbers, they gave the wrong numbers, so that when the collector called at the company's office he found that every man whose number had been given him had drawn all his pay and departed. If the Hungarians are as remiss in their public duties as this, an effectual way of discriminating against them can be suggested by laboring men, but whether it will be adopted by their employers is another thing.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

EX-SENATOR CORBETT'S friends are pushing his claims for Judge in the Clarion and Brookville district in place of Judge KNOX, deceased.

"COLONEL W. F. VILAS doesn't care so very much to exchange his $25,000 a year in Wisconsin for an $8,000 cabinet place." We don't blame him.

A WESTERN journal remarks that McCULLOCH is now a confirmed Secretary, and adds that RIDDLEBERGER is also a confirmed nuisance. Plain, but true.

THE more Mr. WATTERSON tries to boycott Mr. RANDALL in the South, the greater will be the anxiety on the part of Southern men to see and hear that distinguished citizen.

WE regret to learn of the death of Hon. JAMES B. KNOX, of Clarion, who died at Brookville, Jefferson county, on Monday. He was the presiding Judge of the Clarion and Jefferson Judicial district.

IN a breach of promise case at Streator, Ill., the other day, the fair plaintiff testified that "kissing always began at 9 in the evening and lasted until 3 o'clock next morning," and the jury found in her favor.

AN Indiana court has rendered a decision practically asserting a dead man to be alive. The *Courier-Journal* thinks that if Mr. BLAINE had known that he might not have been so severe in his charge against Indiana courts.

THE investigation of the outrages perpetrated in Cincinnati at the Ohio election under the leadership of United States Marshal WRIGHT has only begun. But the facts already developed put to shame any grist ever ground out by SHERMAN'S outrage mill.

AN exchange compares the condition of the weather in Dakota the other day when the thermometer dropped to thirty degrees below zero to the warmth of the support given by Senator EDMUNDS to the tattooed man in the recent campaign. The Vermont iceberg does not deny the charge.

THE widow of Dr. OCTAVE PAVY, one of the victims of the Greely Expedition, is proving herself a woman of pluck and self-reliance. While waiting for the Government to extend the aid which it owes her, she is making a livelihood as a member of the editorial staff of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.

WE are opposed to the elevation of the Bureau of Agriculture into a Department with a Secretary. If this was done it would not be long before a Secretary of Labor, a Secretary of Commerce, and a Secretary of Railroads would be clamored for. There are already fully enough cabinet offices to insure an efficient and economical administration of public affairs.

AGAIN we are reminded of the law that "the sharpest rogue will hang himself in time if given enough rope." Only one Democratic Congressman spoke to BEN BUTLER while he was on the floor of the House of Representatives the other day. Last year at this time the old fraud was a welcome visitor to some of the members who now refuse to shake hands with him.

The Carpet-Bagger's Dying Gasp.

William Pitt Kellogg refuses to accept his defeat as final and has served notice of contest on his successful competitor, Mr. Gay. He has become so accustomed to notoriety that even the prospect of retirement and the chance of forgiveness are not sufficient to induce him to go into the retirement which his constituents have decided he may fitly adorn.

This, however, is nothing but a very feeble dying gasp. He himself knows that he has no possible hope of securing his old seat. If his own party were in the days of its highest audacity it would scarcely consent to seat William Pitt Kellogg after he had been defeated at the polls in a contest in which its candidate for President had nearly five thousand majority. This being true, he cannot indulge even the feeblest hope of securing the place from a body in which his opponents have a majority of forty-four votes.

But Kellogg has evidently determined to cling to notoriety as long as possible. He knows that no man can make a second such career as he has had in one lifetime. If he retires now he must stay down, without the least prospect of ever being able to raise himself to public notice again. He has served one good purpose by his course in public life.

Whenever in the future a teacher or moralist has need of an awful example against whom young men shall be warned he will have only to point to William Pitt Kellogg as the highest development of political infamy. When this is done no man, however rash he may be, will question the justice of the reference or suggest the substitution of another name.

HAVING recovered somewhat from the shock he received on the 4th of November last, Blaine has buckled down to work on his "Twenty Years in Congress" for the subscription book market; and it is now announced that the second volume will be ready for publication in February. This volume is expected to set forth the Maine man's experiences in Washington from the close of the war to 1881, when he left the Senate to enter Garfield's cabinet. But it is feared that the gifted author will not find space for any elaborate biographic mention of Mr. Mullinan and Mr. Fisher, nor for the carefully preserved letters which they recently published in the newspapers. It is also probable that the chapter on the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad will have to wait some years longer for Mr. Blaine's medical treatise on the causes and effect of sunstroke. It is confidently expected, however, that the book will contain the author's views at length on the evils of dead-head traveling. An exhaustive chapter on that absorbing topic would add enormously to the selling power of the work.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Principal in a Famous Robbery Under Arrest.

Sharp Work by the Pinkertons at Susquehanna, This State.

A Shrewd Rogue Swindles Ohio Postmasters.

Sensational Death of a Little Boy at Nanticoke—Other Crimes.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

SUSQUEHANNA, PA., December 22.—The robbery of the United States Express Company here of $50,000, has for years remained a mystery which detectives cunning and the closest investigation seemed unlikely to unravel. But the arrest of George H. Proctor by Robert A. Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, reveals the method and history of the crime. On the night of June 20, 1883, the Marine National Bank of New York, sent to the First National Bank of this place, a sealed package containing $40,000 in currency and national bank notes. The money was for the payment of the 1,500 hands employed by the Erie Railroad Company in the local shops. The package was brought to the United States Express Company's office in New York by a clerk of the Marine Bank, who received a receipt for it, and the money clerk of the express company enclosed it in a canvass pouch, sealed with the company's seal, with a tag attached, and addressed it to the company's agent here. The pouch was delivered to Messenger Van Waganen, who placed it in his safe. He arrived here at midnight and turned it over to Dwight Chamberlain, a night clerk and watchman in the joint employ of the express company and the Erie Railroad Company. Chamberlain put it in the safe in the ticket office and locked it with a key. He then was engaged in his duties, frequently being away from the ticket office, until 7 o'clock in the morning of June 21. At that hour the messenger from the bank called for the package. It was taken out and opened, and instead of the single package of $40,000 a number of small packages of brown Manilla paper, cut the size of bank bills, were found.

A DETECTIVE'S FRUITLESS INQUIRIES.

Word was sent to the main office, and after a fruitless inquiry the case was placed in the hands of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. Time wore on and the case seemed hopeless, but the express company directed Mr. Pinkerton to pursue it regardless of expense. But all search for clues as to the presence of professional burglars, strolling "fitters," or suspicious strangers was unavailing, and a watch kept on all the company's employes developed nothing whatever.

Last July it was ascertained that George H. Proctor, the foreman of the boiler shop of the Erie company, who had left here and gone to Buffalo, was making considerable money in oil speculations. To Buffalo the detectives went and learned that he had deposited $11,000 in three of the banks there. A story which reached an official from a professional thief that an Erie railroad employe was concerned in the safe robbery redoubled their vigilance. They found that Proctor's money had all been squandered in oil speculation; that while living here he had no money beyond his salary, and that he was in communication with people in Canada who were regarded as shady characters.

SHREWD WORK ON BOTH SIDES.

When Proctor next came to visit his family in this place Detective Robert Pinkerton was here before him and took him in charge. To Pinkerton he admitted his guilt. He said he had met a man named Martin in Canada who had induced him to get impressions of the keyholes of the safe and ticket office and give him information touching the manner of disposing of the money pouch. Martin and an accomplice named Collins, Proctor said, had subsequently committed the robbery and turned over to him $11,000 as his share of the booty. Suddenly Proctor disappeared, and was found to have gone to Canada, where he had joined Martin and Collins. Investigation showed, too, that he had originally been a burglar and jail breaker and no doubt was responsible himself for the robbery here. To frighten the trio out of Canada Pinkerton caused a rumor to reach their ears that they were being sought by the police for a burglary committed in that country. On hearing it Collins and Proctor purchased tickets on the Grank Trunk road to Portland, where they had taken passage on a steamer for London. Mr. Pinkerton was apprised of this, and stationed himself at Island Pond, a point in Vermont, where the Grand Trunk road crosses the line into the United States. When he boarded the train there he found that Collins, suspecting a Custom House officer to be a detective, had jumped from the cars on the Canada side, but he arrested Proctor in his berth. The man made a clean breast of everything, and is now locked up in the jail at this place.

A MOB IN JAMESTOWN, O., STORMING A CAR WHICH CONTAINED A PRISONER THEY DESIRED TO LYNCH.

JAMESTOWN, O., December 22.—For some time past rumors have been afloat connecting the wife of Charles Bach and Bach's clerk, Fred Mesler, in a manner which clouded Mrs. Bach's reputation. Bach heard the rumors, but still trusted his wife, although he kept a sharp eye upon his clerk. Last night he found Mesler where he did not belong and attempted to eject him from the house, but Mesler turned upon him and beat him severely. Mesler was arrested, and when the citizens of Jamestown learned the particulars of the affair, a large crowd of men and boys gathered at the justice's office with the avowed intention of lynching Mesler. The police succeeded in getting the man aboard a train, but the train could not leave on account of a wreck. The crowd then stormed the car with stones and lumps of coal, and in the row several pistol shots were fired, but no one was hurt. The passengers demanded that Mesler be turned over to the mob, as his presence in the car endangered their lives, but the police finally persuaded the ringleaders to call a halt. Mesler was taken to Dayton. Before he left Jamestown Bach's wife provided him with money and a certificate of deposit of $100.

ON RAISED POSTAL ORDERS.

AN INGENIOUS DEVICE BY WHICH A ROGUE HAS SWINDLED POSTMASTERS.

DAYTON, December 22.—An Eastern sharper, whose aliases are numerous, has cheated the postoffices in this section out of considerable money by raised postal orders. While in the East he had procured numerous postal orders for various amounts, from twenty-five to thirty-eight cents, payable at different cities in this State. These orders were all of the first issue—the yellow-backed affairs. After procuring them he at his leisure with pieces cut from an order cut up for that purpose, filled up the hole punched in the dollar column and in its stead punched the four with a regular postmaster's punch and wrote the word four in front of dollars. So well was the work executed that even after suspicion was aroused it was almost impossible to detect him. The writing of the word four was a precise imitation of the postmaster's chirography in his signature at the bottom of the order, which in itself was a difficult task, as the doors were issued at different offices. The greater number were from the following offices: Claymont, Del.; Chester and Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Elkton, Md., and Southport and Wallingford, Conn. This city was worked for about $60, and Miamisburg, Middletown, Hamilton, Xenia, Springfield and Franklin for amounts ranging from $40 to $75. Reports from other cities show that they also have been worked, and the description indicates by the same man. It is impossible to estimate how much the sharper has beaten the department out of, but it will amount to thousands.

WAS THE FALL ACCIDENTAL?

SERIOUS CHARGE PREFERRED AGAINST A NANTICOKE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 22.—The borough of Nanticoke, near here, is in a fever of excitement over the death of a child named Bernard Flynn this morning. from injuries alleged to have been received at the hands of a teacher named Miss Braden, three weeks ago. The child soon after coming to school was punished by the teacher for disobedience on a second offense Miss Braden put him out of the room. The weather was intensely cold, and the poor little fellow soon became thoroughly chilled and kicked at the door for admittance. Miss Braden then came out with a whip and struck him over the shoulders. Immediately the boy fell or was pushed down a flight of eight stone steps. In falling the child sustained internal injuries. It was able, however, to get up and go home, but after lingering until this morning died. The Coroner will hold an inquest. The child's father is a respectable merchant of the borough, and declares his intention of prosecuting the teacher to the fullest extent of the law. Miss Braden has always borne the reputation of an efficient teacher. She is prostrated with serious illness caused by the death of her pupil. She insists that the fall was accidental.

FORGER HERZOG'S RASCALITY.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

LANCASTER, PA., December 22.—The latest phase of forger Herzog's rascality came to the public ear this morning, when it leaked out that he had forged a note for $500 on his aged mother, now about seventy years old, and the owner of but a small property. The mother will not prosecute but she has engaged counsel to protect her interests. The directors of the several National Banks of the city met this morning but are reticent as to their action. Enough is known, however, to know that they will treat all the notes as genuine and fight for their payment. Interesting developments, promising an entirely new phase to the affair, are looked for in the near future.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

BALTIMORE, December 22.—The steamship America reports the rescue of the crew of the Norwegian bark Yugre, from Baltimore to Bremen. On December 7, in latitude 45 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 31 degrees, the America sighted a dismantled hulk rolling about on the huge waves. Through powerful glasses it was seen that a number of men were clinging to the rigging. Five volunteers were soon off to the rescue. It was with the greatest difficulty and heroic struggling with the high seas that they finally reached the Yugre, and took from the rigging the nearly famished crew, composed of the captain and eight men. For five days they had subsisted on a little bread soaked in sea water, and were nearly exhausted when taken from the wreck.

NORTON TO BE RELEASED.

HARRISBURG, December 22.—Governor Pattison this morning sent a letter to Judge Krebs, of Clearfield county, requesting him to release Michael Norton, now confined in the county jail. The Governor also sent a letter to Governor Cleveland, informing him of his action. Norton is charged with false pretense, and was wanted by Pennsylvania authorities after he had moved to New York State. Norton was kidnapped by detectives and brought to Pennsylvania contrary to all law, and placed in jail. Governor Cleveland's attention was then called to the case, and he wrote to Governor Pattison requesting him to order his release. A hearing took place last Thursday, but the Governor reserved his decision until to-day, when he decided to accede to the request of Governor Cleveland.

SUICIDED TO ESCAPE ARREST.

WEST SALEM, O., December 22.—Last night the hardware store was entered by burglars, who took many small articles. Suspicion rested on a young man named Smith, for whom a warrant was placed in the hands of a constable, who went to the house of Smith to arrest him. As the constable went in one door Smith made his exit out the another. A hot chase followed, the flying man being pursued several miles by the officers and others. At last a man on horseback succeeded in overtaking Smith, who cut his own throat before his arrest could be made.

A FANATIC'S CRIME.

WAUSAU, WIS., December 22.—After an unsuccessful attempt to take the life of his wife this afternoon Francis De Liliz, went to the house of his brother, who was confined to his bed by illness and deliberately chopped the helpless man into pieces nearly severing his head from his body. The murderer was evidently insane on religious matters as when standing over the body of his victim he exclaimed "Christ is come. His blood flows freely for all." He was arrested and lodged in jail.

A ROBBER LYNCHED.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23.—William F. Fletas, incarcerated in the Madison jail for robbery having threatened the lives of all who aided in his arrest, a party of fifteen men took possession of the jail and shot the prisoner to death. Fletas some years ago killed P. Gillespie in Madisonville. He was tried and acquitted. It is alleged that he had displayed symptoms of insanity and at times was violent and dangerous.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

LOUISVILLE, December 22.—Information has reached the city of a railroad accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, near Eddyville, Ky., in which Wm. Buddington, fireman, was instantly killed, and George G. Ore, engineer, badly injured. The locomotive ran over a cow, was derailed and fell down an embankment, carrying eight freight cars, which were completely demolished. The other trainmen escaped injury. Buddington's home is in Alabama.

ROBBEE BY UNKNOWN MEN.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., December 22.—Three unknown men called at the farm house of an old man named Smith near Grandville, this county, last night, and being refused admittance broke the door down with a rail and entering, seized, bound, gagged and blindfolded him. They then ransacked the house and got $137 in cash. Smith is a bachelor and lived alone on the premises. Sheriff Kenney, of this place, was notified, and the city is being searched, it being the belief that Grand Rapids toughs did the work.

COLLISION ON THE PANHANDLE.

XENIA, O., December 22.—A misplaced switch caused the collision of the Panhandle west-bound express with a heavy freight train, just arriving at 6 o'clock this morning. The engineers and firemen jumped from their engines. Several freight cars were badly broken, but no one was seriously injured.

PERSECUTING A MINISTER.

Arrested Because He Voted for Cleveland—Ithaca Outrage.

[Ithaca, N. Y., Special.]

The people of Ithaca, N. Y., are very much excited over the arrest of the Rev. Robert T. Jones, pastor of the Park Baptist Church, upon the charge of having voted illegally at the recent Presidential election. A special says: This fall Mr. Jones took part in an Independent Republican rally indorsing Mr. Cleveland, and addressed the meeting in his modest but earnest way. This action of the clergyman gave great offense to sundry politicians here, and threats were freely made at that time that the minister's vote would be challenged. When Mr. Jones offered his vote on November 4 he was challenged by a so-called "detective" named H. M. Humiston. Mr. Jones, however, took the general oath, and his ballot, thus sworn in, was accepted by the election board. Last evening a Deputy United States Marshal served upon the minister a warrant of arrest, charging him with having voted illegally at the recent Presidential election, and requiring him to appear to-day before United States Commissioner Adams, at answer to the charge. Mr. Jones was allowed to remain with his family last night on condition that his friends here would be responsible for his appearance at the train this morning, and thus escaped the further indignity of having a jailer's key turned on him. He attended a prayer meeting at the church the same evening, and much sympathy was expressed for him by his congregation.

Mr. Jones went to Auburn this morning, and was accompanied by several of the prominent citizens of this place. On being arraigned there his case was referred to District Attorney Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, for his decision in the matter, and it is not believed that any further steps will be taken in the case. Indeed, the action at Auburn to-day is regarded as a virtual acquittal of Mr. Jones, and a very convenient way of escape of the "pothouse" politicians who caused his arrest. The whole thing is regarded here as the worst species of bulldozing and intimidation, and the feeling to-night among the leading and influential citizens of Ithaca, irrespective of party, is one of great indignation against the parties who are carrying on this persecution. The arrest of Mr. Jones is regarded as an infamous outrage, all the more so because it is perpetrated not only upon a respected citizen of the town, but a minister of the Gospel.

A curious feature of the case is that the warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Adams, of Auburn, and not by Commissioner Van Cleef, of this place. It is not believed here that Van Cleef would have granted the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Jones, knowing as he does the high character of the accused and the questional character of the accusers.

To-night an indignation meeting was held here, attended by citizens of both parties, at which resolutions were adopted condemning Mr. Jones' arrest, sympathizing with him and his family, and asking that proceedings be instituted against the movers in this "dastardly outrage."

CAMERON'S LEGISLATURE.

A Candidate for Speaker Discusses the Political Situation.

Hon. A. J. Colborn, the well-known orator of Somerset county, and a candidate for Speaker of the House at the next session of the State Legislature, was in the Monongahela House last evening. While waiting for the departure of a train he gave a few minutes of time to a Post reporter, who desired to learn his views concerning the contest for the Speakership.

"Really," he said, "I can't tell you very much about it. All I know is what I have read in the papers, and the letters I have received from my friends."

"Do you find affairs encouraging to your candidacy?" inquired the reporter.

"Well, from all accounts I believe my friends will press me strongly for the place, and, as they are confident, I am inclined to share it."

It was evident that he did not care to speak much concerning himself, and the conversation turned upon the candidacy of Graham for the place.

"I do not think Mr. Graham is particularly for the place," said Mr. Colborn. "He is being pushed for the position by others, and has consented to do to accommodate his friends. It will add nothing to his reputation to be chosen Speaker of the House. He has served as President of the Senate, and to be Speaker of the House would confer upon him no additional honor."

"Will the question of the election of a United States Senator have any bearing in the caucus that will nominate a Speaker?"

"In my opinion it will not. Whoever is nominated, you can depend upon it, he will be a Stalwart. I have heard that up in the northwestern part of the State it was proposed to run Brown, of Erie county, for Speaker, and Atchison, of Warren, for Senator. I do not know this to be true, but even if such a slate has been prepared, it would not receive any general support."

"Will there be any opposition to the re-election of Senator Cameron?"

"I do not think there will be any organized opposition to him. Of course there are members in the House and Senate who are opposed to him, but he is master of the situation, and they practically concede his election. Senator Lee would not vote for him under any circumstances. Lee believes that Cameron knifed him when he was a candidate, and he will never forgive him for it."

"In case an organized opposition should spring up, who could they name for Senator?" asked the news-gatherer.

"I have no idea. The election of Senator Mitchell has not turned out as his friends hoped it would. He has done nothing for them in return for his election, and his influence in the United States Senate has not amounted to anything."

By this time the porter had arrived with Mr. Colborn's grip-sack, and he bid the reporter good-bye as he started for the depot.

LOCAL ERUPTION

The Dangers of Natura[l Gas] Clearly Demonstrate[d]

A New Vesuvius Tapped in th[e Imme]diate Neighborhood.

A Lurking Enemy Who[se Pres]ence is Like Deat[h]

A Remedy Suggested For [the Deadly] Enemy.

The recent explosions resu[lting] from the introduction of natural gas into the city are being discussed to the exclusion of almost every other subject, and the loss of property and the danger to life as well as the general anxiety and apprehension clothes the disasters of yesterday and to-day with an importance that interests every citizen in the city. With its truncated cone of Vesuvius has been the sions of fire and ashes as of people wonder of ages, and from the world from the confines its cinder have gathered around wondered at covered throat and devastations. its eruptions and wiped out Herculaneum was buried and of existence, and Pompeii world for six-blotted from the map thousands of lives teen centuries, and contiguous cities were lost in these similar to that through agencies day along our busy which wends its quiet in the recesses of thoroughfares, nestles chief in the night, the earth, and, like marks its progress steals into our homes and death. with desolation. The curious carbon-covered city wandered off to Pompeii to upon its ruins, and wonder at it humanions can stay at home in the and guard it well, for the essential the two provincial the destruction cities of the Roman Empire are quietly unbosoming themselves, and through the cowardice of coils are extending their destruction, dealing arteries through shaded lanes busy streets.

THE HIDDEN DANGER.

People may prepare for threatened death, shrink from impending danger, and resist the menace of a highwayman, but they can not idly by and see millions feet of this deadly fluid pipe past their domiciles with a recklessness that is appalling and the effort to escape its toils. In our progress have tapped a new Vesuvius, and our greed we seem determined that no violent man shall escape the falling No house is safe against its encroachments. It rushes through imperfect and porous iron as water through sieve, and permeates the fissures and sewer and water ways and avenues that are sealed to everything else until it united some point with the slumbering elements of air and fire, and then comes the judgment to those who least expect it. Almost of us the subject is a new one, and natural gas is a newly found product and is associated with petroleum and its products. Though new to us, it is as old as the hills.

A LURKING ENEMY.

Books are full of its history and poetry and the encyclopedias treat of it as a lurking enemy, whose ramifications extend everywhere in the natural organism, but whose presence cannot be detected by either color, taste or smell. It is technically known as marsh gas, so called from its prevalence in the marshes of the world. It has been gathered from the fissures of the earth in China, conveyed in bamboo tubes and used for illuminating purposes for centuries. The so-called eternal fires near the Caspian sea, in Asia, are caused by the natural gas exuding from the soil.

In the Szalatna salt mine in Hungary, illuminating gas issues from a muddy clay contained between salt rock strata. The village of Fredonia, New York, is lighted by gas which issues from bituminious limestone interspersed among the slate and sandstones of the Portage group. Twenty-two years ago Bloom furnace, on the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, received its light from the same source. Twenty years ago a well was sunk in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York. Its constituent parts, according to Professors Silliman and Wurtz were: Marsh gas, 82.41; carbonic acid, 10.11; nitrogen, 4.31; oxygen, 0.23; illuminating hydrocarbon, 2.94. It was carried in a wooden main to the city of Rochester, a distance of twenty-four miles for the purpose of illuminating the city, but the experiment was a failure. The peat bogs of England and Ireland are full of it, notably that of Chatmoss, near the Liverpool and Manchester railway in England. In the stagnant pools and marshes of the old countries the gas often rises from inherent pressure mixing with phosphoretted hydrogen and igniting, thus giving rise to the oft repeated and entertaining stories of the "Will-o-the Wisp." In the destructive distillation of coal for illuminating purposes it is released from its natural cell, and becomes an important factor in the modern illuminant forming about 33 per cent. of the coal gas furnished us by the various gas companies.

It is one of natural constituents of coal gas without artificial injection and while it gives light and heat, its power for mischief is negatived by other constituents and the mixture of other elements. As a specific and distinct gas it is very light, being much lighter than air and has a specific gravity of 0.559. Unless it unites with phosphoretted hydrogen or comes in contact with flame or white heat there is not much danger of explosion, and it has greatest capacity for destruction when it is mixed with ten times its volume of air. That it is one of the products of petroleum or the natural result of the distillation going on in the earthly reservoir of that liquid is disproved by its presence in so many fields when the search for petroleum has been abandoned and by the stronger fact that where gas is found in quantities the petroleum explorer abandons the enterprise.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

To guard against this insidious, deadly agent as you would against the storage and unbridled transportation of dynamite is the one thing now necessary, and to it our best energies should be directed at once. Its use and traffic is now in its infancy and all the safeguards of human ingenuity should be thrown around it, and failing in this, the courts should be called on to promptly arrest its progress through the streets. No man's life is safe, no house is proof against its entrance. The house on Forbes street that was so badly shattered on Sunday simply abutted on the street on which the line of pipe traversed. There was no connection, and none was contemplated. A distance of thirty feet intervened, the street has been paved for many years; there was not even a remote connection, and yet this searching and most destructive of natural agenies wormed its way into the cellar and up through the house in its caprice and tore it from its foundations. People who are unfortunate enough to live near a line of pipe, should procure what is known as the "Davy Lamp." In place of a glass globe for the emission of light it has a perforated sheet metal globe or cylinder. The light is radiated through the perforations and the sheet metal absorbs the heat of the lamp. They are used only by miners to guard against this same marsh gas or as miners call it fire damp. When the miner enters a pit with this lamp where this gas has collected he has no fear of an explosion. The gas, if present, rushes through the perforations to the flame of the lamp and an explosion ensues inside the lamp, and the flame is extinguished. The perforated sheet metal cylinder or globe robs the flame of its heat and the cooling power of the sheet metal prevents the flame from communicating with the gas in the mine. The lamp is shivered to atoms with a force equal to 555 pounds to the square inch, but human life is saved.

GIFTS FOR CLEVELAND.

A Visit to the Executive Storehouse—A Curious Collection.

The snow storm seems to have cooled the political ardor of the many who have felt called upon to tender their advice to the incoming administration, and the Executive chamber at Albany looked lonesome for a time yesterday. There were no callers of public note, and the comparatively few every-day visitors got to see the Governor without the customary delay. There was no excuse to keep them waiting, and the red-headed boy at the door was in his worst humor. A special says:

The queerest place in the State is Governor Cleveland's barn or store room. Your correspondent was permitted to visit these quarters to-day, and a stranger collection of old junk it would be impossible to find anywhere. The barn is a substantial structure, built just back of the Executive Mansion, and during the administration of more wealthy Governors it was used for the carriages and horses of those worthies. Governor Cleveland, however, doesn't keep a team, and since his election to the Presidency the vacant barn has been used to store the vast collection of miscellaneous presents that come pouring in from every quarter of the Union. Formerly these packages were delivered at the Executive Chamber on the hill, but as they kept constantly increasing in number and variety it was found impossible to receive them there, and so a kind of union depot was opened in the barn. It keeps one man busy receiving, arranging, and shipping back the packages addressed to the President-elect. In spite of the fact that the greatest care is exercised in finding out who sends the stuff and his address, many of the packages remain unidentified. The Governor's orders are that all presents shall be returned to the sender at once. But as about half the gifts come anonymously it is not so easy to carry out the instructions.

A clerk was busy marking and sending away packages when your correspondent called to make a tour of the place. The collection of bald eagles, bicycles, chairs, desks, brushes and other bric-a-brac would have put a Front street junk shop to blush. Yet there was one marked difference between the stock in the Governor's barn and the junk shop. Here every article was brand new. The eagle flapped his wings dolefully in his wooden cage with an air that told plainly it was the first time he had ever been made a show of, and two owls stared in a mournfully knowing way at the expressman who was taking things away. Not a speck of dust dimmed the brightness of the glittering bicycle that was promptly going back to Boston, and the red plush of a comfortable arm-chair showed its newness through the thin covering spread over it. The only thing that bore traces of wear was a barrel covered with country mud and with a number of openings cut in the staves, through which the red and mellow golden of great New York apples showed. A second expressman was unloading a half barrel of cider that had just arrived when the clerk caught him and told him to wait. A careful examination showed that it had come from Binghamton, N. Y., and without taking it from the wagon a receipt and bill of lading were made out and the stuff shipped back. So it went all day. As fast as one thing was returned another came in to take its place and the clerk considered himself lucky if two articles did not come in place of every one sent back.

It is easy to understand how simple country folks take pleasure in sending little tokens of affection to the man they honor and respect and in whose good fortune they have had a part. But why these tokens so often take the form of animals is a question that sadly perplexes the poor clerk. One man in Brooklyn sends a dog, another in Maine sends two owls, a third forwards an eagle, a fourth believes that nothing less than a Maltese cat will make the President happy, while a fifth hopes to win favor by the presentation of a fawn. If this sort of thing continues the barn attached to the Executive Mansion will soon contain a menagerie which will make our Barnum hang his head in shame. The President-elect takes it all good naturedly, and as a huge joke. Said he to-day, laughing over the matter:

"Somebody out West, I don't remember his name just now, sent me an eagle the other day. What am I to do with an eagle? I presume they will be sending me an elephant next." Then, amusingly, "He would be just as useful as an eagle, though."

A Government Sheriff.

Mr. Edward L. Green, Sheriff, Auckland, New Zealand, writes: "I received an injury to my shoulder in June, 1882, and from that date until July, 1883, I could not use my arm. I applied to medical men and used all sorts of liniment, without any benefit. I have great pleasure in stating I had occasion to use St. Jacobs Oil for it, and I had not used it more than ten minutes before I felt the beneficial effect, and I can work with my saw or spade as well as ever I did, and recommend it to any one suffering pain."

TENNESSEE'S WILD MAN.

Identified as the Missing Private Secretary of a Woman Mine Owner.

NASHVILLE, December 20.—The wild man captured at Sweeten's Cave on Battle Creek, near Jasper, Tenn., on Saturday, was ascertained to-day to be the private secretary of Miss Maud St. Pierre, a capitalist largely interested in coal and mineral lands in Marion and Anderson counties. The man, who was deeply in love with Miss St. Pierre, disappeared from Jasper about three months ago while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. When found, he had long, matted hair, no hat, and very little clothing. He jabbered like a loon.

When he disappeared Miss St. Pierre offered $1,000 to any one who would bring him back to her. She is a mysterious character. She is building a railroad from the Chattanooga railway to her coal mines in Anderson county. She travels around on horseback through the mountains with saddlebags full of money. She says she is the grand-daughter of Myra Clark Gaines, and is worth $3,000,000.

PERSONAL.

Dr. C. I. Hoffman, of Worthington, Armstrong county, Pa., in a letter to Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, says: The young man Nicholson, whom I sent you to treat for granulated lids, which had troubled him for fourteen years, is perfectly cured of the granulations.

A STUBBORN FIGHT.

The House Pitted Against the Senate on the Naval Bill.

The Former Under Randall's Leadership Firm in Its Demands.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 21. — The House on Saturday practically adjourned for two weeks, although under the Constitution the Speaker will have to call the House to order every three days. The Senate got stubborn because the House conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill, headed by Mr. Randall, would not have a free conference on the Senate amendments providing for the building of cruisers, etc., and refused to concur in the House resolution providing for the two weeks' recess. The Senate will therefore meet as usual to-morrow, but so many Senators have already gone home that there will not be a quorum present. The House resolution may be passed and the adjournment effected, although this may not be accomplished until the House meets on Wednesday.

The trouble about the Naval bill originated at the last session when the Senate undertook to engraft an entire new bill on the Regular Annual Appropriation bill sent over from the House. The conference could not agree, and the difficulty was temporarily bridged over by making an appropriation to cover the current expenses of the Navy Department for six months. This appropriation expires on December 31. The House at this session passed a bill extending the bill of last session to cover the fiscal year ended June 30. When it reached the Senate that body incorporated their amendments of last session providing for the building of the cruisers and $500,000 of a deficiency.

CONFERENCES WITHOUT EFFECT.

Two or three conferences were held and no agreement was reached. On Saturday morning the House conferees refused to consider the Senate amendments and gave Messrs. Hale, Logan and Beck, the Senate conferees, to understand that they must agree to the House amendments or the game would be blocked. The Senate conferees got very mad and Beck began to swear. Randall told him he did not strengthen his case by his violent talk and the House conferees withdrew. The Senate conferees in revenge tried to prevent the holiday recess, but were outwitted by Randall, who arranged the plan outlined above by which the House could get away. He then had passed through the House a bill providing for the extension of the regular appropriation for one month. When this was messaged to the Senate it was greeted with a laugh by Senators who saw they were caught but they refused to pass it, and know should the Senate be without a quorum to-morrow which is probable the Navy Department may find itself without funds for a month or two.

The House will never recede from its position as it is the determination of Randall and the House not to let Chandler give the contracts for the cruisers to John Roach and other favorite contractors. It is also alleged that there is a deficiency of about $1,000,000 in the Navy Department and that the money provided in the Senate amendments is wanted to make this amount good. It is a pretty fight as it stands but the House is thus far in the lead and will win in the end.

BUTLER IN NEED OF MONEY.

HIS PART IN POLITICS THIS YEAR SAID TO HAVE COST HIM $200,000.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The *Sunday Capital* says: It seems almost increditable that Ben Butler is hard up, but such is believed by many people to be the fact. The recent transaction by which he placed a $90,000 mortgage on two of his Capital Hill houses was quite astonishing to a multitude of people. It has been believed that Butler was always able to draw his check for at least $100,000. He has been reputed to earn that amount in the law every year, and fifteen years ago he was worth more than $1,000,000. The common explanation of Butler's financial condition is that he has spent a great deal more money in politics this year than he can immediately command; that he had no property that he wished to sell or could not sell except at a sacrifice, and therefore was compelled to mortgage his houses. The money was raised by Mr. Cassell in Philadelphia.

It is said that the General has spent $200,000 in politics this year. Most of of this sum would have been reimbursed by the Republicans if Blaine had been elected and it was a part of the agreement that Butler should have had a cabinet position in that case what a lot of nice little plans were spoiled on the tenth day of last November? I am told that Butler borrowed in all, through Cassell, $100,000. Thirty thousand dollars was loaned to him for use in the campaign in which he was defeated for Governor of Massachusetts; $70,000 was borrowed in September last. He gave his note for $10,000, payable in February next, and a mortgage on the two houses for the balance.

CONDITION OF LABOR IN EUROPE.

FRELINGHUYSEN'S INTERESTING REVIEW OF UNITED STATES CONSULS' REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Secretary Frelinghuysen has sent to the House of Representatives a review of the reports of United States Consuls on the condition of labor in Europe. The Secretary says that these reports show that the wages of all mechanics and people working at trades in Chicago are from one to three times greater than are paid in London. He thinks that the impression that the cheapness of living in Europe more than equalizes the lower wages there paid is probably due to the fact that the working people of Europe live more cheaply than the working people of the United States.

"It appears from the reports," he says, "that the American workman consumes more and better food than the mechanic or laborer abroad, and that the cost of this food is as small in the United States as in Europe. It should be borne in mind in making a comparison that the better classes of food, the beef, mutton, veal, butter, and rice, are not only for the most part cheaper in the great cities of the United States than in Europe, but they are here daily necessaries for the table of the better grade of skilled workmen, while the concurrent testimony is that even to the best paid working classes of Europe they are, in the main, luxuries which are seldom enjoyed. The lower classes of Europe usually eat dark or black bread, so that even wheat flour and wheat bread may be set aside with the meats as furnishing no sufficient basis for comparison. The working classes of Europe live mainly on black or rye bread, potatoes, cheap coffee and tea, and vegetable soups, and lard and olive oil of a low grade take the place of butter. The standard noonday meal of the workingmen of Mayence is thus given by Consul Smith: 'Potatoes and a little meat, with peas or beans cooked together in the form of a thick soup, to which a cabbage or lettuce is sometimes his dish they eat day after day with a change in the character of its con the manner of preparation.' This is eaten at his work. The food of the ildren at home is said to be cheaper ritious.

not be forgotten that the manipu food supplies, after they reach conducted on the most economic the beneficent control of the great societies. Everything is done that a bring the producer and consumer th closely together as possible, and tha for custom which prevails keep must at the lowest possible minisor the prices of the co-operative g approximate to wholesale.

in Nothing can be bought cheaper cloth the United States, especially fluer higher grades; but the same in man ampts the higher paid work and bd States to purchase better rade ood than his European commore s to his clothing, for he buy

"Hements.

than Europe is apparently lower ferior tohabitations are usually inone of d United States. In Dundee, Europe, ving industrial centres in one rooms live in 8,620 houses of houses 574 persons live in 16,187 homes in each. Of workingmen's "Great ain, Consul Shaw writes: tain only houses visited by me conparlor, kitchen, and this served as in some ins room, sitting room, and, s a bedroom."

A CHA PITTSBURGH.

RECOMMEN OF THE FOUNDRY BOARD IS RT TO THE SENATE.

WASHIN cember 22.—The supplements Board was t of the Gun Foundry day. The B to the Senate tothat two gun ssed the opinton lished, one fo should be estabnavy, at a cost y and one for the recommends th 000 each, but it called upon to f anufacturers be this purpose it r material. For tion of $15,000,00 s the appropriathe other for th for the army only in payment f be expended delivered. The Board epted and deintercourse with from personal it is in a posit steel makers the proposals assert that basis will be on this but it will be nec ended to, the entire amount re appropriate to induce responsibled in order to erect and compl nufacturers works. necessary

If Congress shall a procuring the supply sures for will be absolutely nec quired if the $2,000,000 needed for propriate which the guns are to be ories in will require two years ted as it the factories. The approd equip should be made as early for them In conclusion the Bo licable annual expenses for one "The must be determined by tories tools in use and the quantities of fabricated with this exterial estimate of $17,000,000, we total steel producing plant, establete a steel gun factories, supply gr equip a half years, and inaugura and facture of steel in large manu United States." the

AN IMPORTANT TAX

THE LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD NOT EXEMPT FROM TAXA ED

WASHINGTON, December 22. sion was rendered by the Supr to-day in the railroad tax ca Memphis and Little Rock Railr pany as reorganized, against the Railroad Commissioners of the Arkansas, in error in the Suprem of Arkansas. This was a suit bro the railroad company to enjoin the of Railroad Commissioners from ap ing, for purposes of taxation, any said railroad company's property, ground that it was exempted from tion by a contract with the State tained in its corporation. This C holds that the exemption from taxa contained in the corporating act of was intended to apply only to the M phis and Little Rock Railroad Compa as an original corporation organized und it; that it did not pass by mortgage charter and works to the mortgagers franchises at the judicial sale; that th franchises contained in that conveyanc were limited to those which have been granted as appropriate to the construction, maintenance and operation of the railroad as a public highway and the right to profit therefrom; and that the appellants, not having become a corporate body until after the restrictions in the constitution of 1874 took effect, was thereby rendered incapable in law of having or enjoying the privilege of holding its property exempt from taxation. The decree of the Supreme Court of Arkansas was therefore affirmed.

MEETING OF BLAINE AND LOGAN.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 23.—A great deal of curiosity has been manifested among Republican politicians here to witness the first meeting of Blaine and Logan, and to see how the distinguished candidates would greet each other. They met on Pennsylvania avenue only a day or two ago. Blaine was riding in a carriage and Logan was returning from the Senate on foot. They sighted each other fully a block away, and when the carriage was about passing Blaine raised his hat in a most dignified manner. Logan cleared his throat and shouted: "How are you, Burchard?" Blaine's face flushed for an instant, and he looked embarrassed. Then he smiled, and Logan went into the street and both men shook hands heartily. The incident was witnessed by several citizens, and is being repeated at Blaine's expense.

Shortly after the nomination of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency, Walker Blaine came to Washington and busied himself considerably in visiting the different departments. The people upon whom he called were principally bureau chiefs and others who were in a position to know just what their subordinates were doing to help along the election of Mr. Blaine. With the aid of these officials a black list was prepared containing the names of such of the clerks as were lukewarm, or, as was sometimes the case, were outspoken in their hostilities to the Maine statesman. There was no secrecy about the matter. The supporters of Mr. Blaine openly and boastfully proclaimed that every man whose name appeared on the list would be made walk the plank after March 4. It now appears, if the gossip of the club is to be believed, that Walker concluded to supplement his political labors by prepacing a social black list of such young men about town as had incurred the dislike of the elder scion of the house of Blaine. Within the past week this fact in some unexplained fashion has leaked out. Great curiosity is felt to learn the names of those who were to have been thus tabooed. It is said if these are ever given to the public it will create such a hornet's nest about the young man' ears as will make him wish he had never been born.

Fayette County Teachers' Institute.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 23.—The thirty-first annual session of the Fayette County Teachers' Institute convened in the Court House this afternoon. The attendance was unusually large for the opening day. A number of prominent instructors and lecturers have been engaged, and the Institute promises to be the most interesting and instructive ever held in the county.

The Oregon and California Railroad is to become a part of the Central Pacific system,

CLEVELAND'S PLANS

Closing Up His Labors as Governor of New York.

William M. Evarts Announces Himself as a Candidate For Senator.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALBANY, December 22. — Governor Cleveland received more than the usual number of callers to-day. To-morrow's reception is looked forward to here as an event of considerable interest. It will be the last prominent social event in Mr. Cleveland's gubernatorial career and there will undoubtedly be a large attendance. Invitations have been sent to prominent people of Buffalo, Troy, Syracuse and this city. The people invited in Albany include all of those who have during the past two years extended social courtesies to the Governor. Mr. Cleveland is rapidly closing up his official duties, his time being occupied principally in the consideration of pardons and in listening to the appeals of office seekers. The clerks of the Executive department are busy compiling the public papers for last year, which will make an interesting volume.

Whether there will be any changes in the personnel of Governor Hill's official household is not definitely known beyond that of private secretary. Mr. Hill has not yet signified his intentions, except as to the retention of Governor Cleveland's military staff. It is believed that Governor Cleveland's clerical force will be asked in the near future to remain.

The visit of Senator Garland, of Arkansas, and Senator Gorman, of Maryland, Saturday to the President elect, and of Mr. John E. McLean, of Cincinnati, yesterday, has again given rise to considerable Cabinet gossip among the local politicians. Your correspondent can state positively that the group of Cleveland Cabinet pictures still remains to be painted, and that the visit of the two distinguished Senators was simply of a social character. Senator Garland and Governor Cleveland had not met before. Mr. McLean arrived in Albany last evening with his wife, and spent an hour at the Executive Mansion. The President elect and the western editor had an agreeable conversation.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS URGED TO VOTE FOR CARTER HARRISON.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 22. — The friends of Mayor Harrison, signing themselves as "The Executive Committee of the Harrison Phalanx," have addressed a circular to the Democratic members of the State Legislature, in which they urge his selection for United States Senator. The circular sets forth that Carter H. Harrison was nominated and run for Governor against his own wishes, but his popularity enabled the party to reduce the Republican plurality to 14,000, it being four years ago 38,000. For this and other services it is argued that he deserves such fitting reward. The committee also asserts that in a future national contest Illinois would be classed as a doubtful State, and under circumstances Harrison, "who has so recently came out of a fight ed with laurels even in his defeat," ld be the strongest man the Democ party could select for the Senate. ral Logan is writing personal letters Legislators asking for their votes, is understood he fears that he will elected to succeed himself in the States Senate. Eugene Sittig, a of General Logan, is reported in an w to have said he would not vote an, and did not think he should the Republican caucus. He would Charles B. Farwell, but if asked s his ballot for any one else he o as he pleased. Mr. Sittig's d to Logan, it is said, is due to L that "Long" Jones, acting as nager, has succeeded in disco Republican party in Cook

TS IN THE FIELD.

HE A CES HIMSELF AS A CANDIDA UNITED STATES SENATOR.

ALB N. Y., December 22.—The *Evening* to-day prints the following let ator Ja William M. Evarts to Sen ill:

In resp many inquiries and requests made me parts of the State, I take the liberty in n of making public my readiness and candidates to be considered among the Senator fr tion by the Legislature as and support State. In asking the favor semblymen publican Senators and Asble, repres listinguished and responsi Senate of thof this great State in the to qualify or States I have no occasion publican part the principles of the Reand undoubt own hearty acceptance ciples. The Rntenance of those prinion of its opinpan party, in its declaraused language its purposes, has never a double sense, uncertain or framed in political partiesist appeal of the great the political senilar suffrage, especially the Republican and cardinal objects of the country withave been presented to tion. ealment or dissimula

"In this last, as maintain the sugry earlier struggle to policy in the Gove of the Republican given every aid in of the country, I have the policy, doctrines to the support of publican party candidates of the Republicans of this State in the sense of the Reship, now open to ele upon the Senatorance. They regard s of unusual importgreat political and important to the State. They regard th interests of this body and array of Reportant to the whole the place and share ths of the country, in State shall take and m Senators of this warfare with the Dem in the increasing every Republican is party, in which will be persisted in untied, and which and Republican statespublican policy thority in Congress and hall regain au-

"In this critical junct sidency. country, and in the interethe affairs of the party, I am desirous to the Republican part toward the welfare o no duty on my prevalent authority of thcountry and the the National Government, blican party in separable from that welfa I deem inthe Legislature will treat have no doubt with entire devotion to the y before them tersts involved in the electi and best insubmit to their judgment thnators, and I these interests can be better tion whether or by another." l by myself

CIVIL SERVICE REFOR SOUTH.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEG TURE REAFFIRMS ITS FORMER ON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Decem 22.—The Legislature adopted the fo g current resolution to-night w it a dissenting vote:

WHEREAS, The General Asse of the State of South Carolina did, at th sion of 1880, adopt a concurrent r on, to sess- wit:

Resolved, by the House of Repr the Senate concurring, That our Stives, Representatives in the Congress of and States be requested to urge the refo the civil service so that the tenure of on of the General Government may no longer dependent upon party success, nor subje by means of forced pecuniary contrib every any political party, and so that capa to character shall be the test of fitness and the sole but certain guarantee its tenure.

AND WHEREAS, This General Assem view of the change in the administration National Government, desires to reiterate reaffirm the principles and policies of thi resolution; be it now

Resolved, by the House of Representa the Senate concurring, That this Genera sembly adheres to the same, and tenders t

administration of the President-elect the approval and support of the people of this State in carrying out the provisions of the law in regard to civil service reform.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to forward a copy of this resolution to President Cleveland when he shall have been inaugurated.

GARLAND IN ALBANY.

HOW THE ARKANSAS SENATOR CAME TO VISIT THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

ALBANY, December 23.—The intimation to Senator Garland that a visit from him would please President-elect Cleveland was not a direct invitation as in the case of Senator Bayard. The Delaware statesman was directly asked to pay a visit to Albany and call at the Executive Mansion. But the presence here Saturday afternoon of Senators Garland and Gorman came about in a different way. In the course of a private communication to the Governor, Mr. Gorman intimated that Senator Garland, of Arkansas, desired to meet the President-elect. Gov. Cleveland replied that he would be glad to see the Southern representative, and so the meeting of last Saturday was arranged. One of those present at the meeting declares that there was not a word said touching a tender of a cabinet portfolio, and there was nothing in the entire talk that could not be heard by anybody. Your correspondent is informed that no direct pledge of a cabinet position has been made to any one yet, though the President-elect has stated his impressions of the fitness of several public men for certain positions. But even those impressions may change before March 4. The question of a cabinet has of course occupied his attention to a certain extent, and unless unlooked-for circumstances interfere, Messrs. Bayard, Wm. C. Whitney and Garland, it is asserted, will be among the President's advisers. But there is nothing definitely settled. The Governor spent the morning investigating a number of pardon cases, about the last on the list. This will almost finish his gubernatorial duties, leaving a clear field for the present Lieutenant Governor. There were no important callers, and the slush and slippery sidewalks kept the number of casual visitors down to small proportions. Congressman Hurd, of Ohio, had a long talk with the President-elect, and Congressman J. C. Black and J. S. Ewing, of Illinois, spent some time with him. Mr. Stevens, of New York, made up the list of Congressional visitors.

"The Republicans," he said, "have a majority of one in the Senate; we have a majority of one in the House, so that we come together exactly even. The very best that Logan can do is to poll that one vote. He will never get beyond it. He has nothing to give for the one more vote that would elect him. You see we have the postoffices, United States Marshalship, and the good things generally to distribute this time, and Logan has not, so that it is reasonably certain that the break will be from them to us, not from us to them."

Mr. Merritt was asked who was likely to be the choice of the Democrats.

"Morrison, Harrison and Black all have their ardent supporters," he replied. "Judge Allen is in the race in good shape, and I don't know who will be our choice. I do know, however, that having made the choice, we can elect the man."

"What the matter with Farwell?" queried the reporter.

"Well, I believe that if Charlie Farwell came within one vote of election, that Elijah Haynes would vote for him. They are warm personal friends, and though Haynes is a Democrat, I rather think he would support Farwell under those circumstances. But then Farwell will never get there. Logan will not let him. Logan is not strong enough to get elected himself, but he is strong enough to prevent any other Republican from getting there."

OHIO DEMOCRATIC BANQUET.

COLUMBUS, O., December 23.—In response to letters of invitation sent out by the Ohio State Democratic Club to attend its annual meeting and banquet in this city on January 8, more than two hundred of the most prominent and distinguished Democrats of the United States have already responded, either accepting the invitation or sending regrets. In the letters received there is the most perfect unanimity of opinion expressed that the incoming administration will be distinguished for its adherence to the principles laid down in the Chicago platform, and that while it will be wisely conservative, it will also inaugurate and carry out those measures of progressive reform so essentially necessary to restore material prosperity and a sound financial basis. The prevailing sentiment expressed is that the rule of the new administration will be that "public office is a public trust," and that while none of the writers indulge in Cabinet speculations they all concur in the belief that Governor Cleveland will take into his councils men whose names and public records will not only command the respect and acquiescence of the Democratic party but of the whole country.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

A DEMOCRATIC STATE SENATOR PREDICTS THE ELECTION OF A DEMOCRAT.

ST. LOUIS, December 23.—Your correspondent to-day met the Hon. T. E. Merritt, a member of the Democratic half of the Illinois Legislature, and asked him a few questions on the Senatorial outlook. Mr. Merritt made the rather remarkable assertion that it was a certainty that a Democrat would succeed John A. Logan in the United States Senate. The Legislature is a tie on joint ballot, but there are some features of the situation, said he, that many people do not take into consideration.

TENNESSEE'S ELECTORAL VOTE.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—Colonel Chester, who brought the electoral vote of Tennessee to Washington, discovered after his arrival here that his certificate was sealed up with the electoral vote. President Edmunds informed him that he could not give him a receipt, and consequently he could not not draw his pay. The matter was brought before the Senate in executive session, Mr. Edmunds stating that he would break the seal if the Democratic Senators would give their consent. This they declined to do, as it might invalidate the vote of the State. It was agreed that the easiest way out of the difficulty was to send for another certificate. Colonel Chester is ninety-four years of age, and has voted for every Democratic candidate for President since Monroe's first election.

SENATOR PATTON'S SUCCESSOR.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WAYNESBURG, PA., December 22.—Ex-Sheriff Abner Ross, of this place, has been nominated by the Democrats of this county to fill the vacancy in the Fortieth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Fayette and Greene, caused by the death of Dr. Alexander Patton. His apponent was County Treasurer Furman South. His majority will be something over 1,000. South it is now understood will move to Wheeling. He is a promising young man, and his overwhelming defeat is the result of his being too ambitious. He has just served six years in the Treasurer's office, and his heretofore warm friends voted for Ross.

The engine and all the cars of the northbound express train on the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad were thrown from the track near Purvis, Miss., on Sunday night. The engineer and fireman were killed and a number of others injured.

A SICKENING TALE.

Masked Robbers in West Virginia Torture an Old Man

By Pouring Boiling Oil Over His Naked Back and Shoulders

And Branding His Quivering Flesh With a Red Hot Poker.

Inhuman Cruelties For Which Lynching Would be a Mild Punishment.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., December 23.—One of the most diabolical outrages which ever disgraced this portion of the State occurred between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock last night, at the residence of Elias Marling, a rich bachelor well up in years, living about four miles east of this city and near the town of Elm Grove. At about the hour first named three masked men entered the house by force, overpowered Mr. Marling, and bound him on a bed, a potato being forced into his mouth to keep him quiet. The gang, the members of which were most effectually disguised with the regulation "Red Men" hoods of red flannel, then demanded Mr. Marling's money, and, on his statement that there was none on the premises, a most vigorous search was instituted. Carpets were ripped up, mattresses and pillows cut open, and the house ransacked from to top to bottom, the net result being about $200 in gold. Far from being satisfied with this, the gang returned to Mr. Marling's room and announced their belief that there was a large amount of money on the premisss and their determination to have it. The old man still maintained that there was no more money about the house, but the robbers said they knew better and at once set about deliberate deeds of torture which would shame an Apache. At first a revolver was discharged repeatedly in the hope of intimidating him. This failed of its purpose, however, and harsher measures were resorted to. A can was filled with hot oil, Marling's clothing stripped off and the scalding liquid poured over his back and shoulders. Still denying the presence of money, a poker was heated red-hot and the almost fainting man, already wild with agony, was burned in twenty places about the back and breast. Their fresh tortures had no effect, however, and one of the party, in his rage, struck the man, who was writhing in agony, a fearful blow on the head. Then, leaving him insensible, and firing the loose straw from the bedding which was scattered over the floor, the gang of outlaws departed. The fire did not burn, fortunately, and at 10 o'clock this morning some neighbors happened in the house and found the nearly dead man hanging to the bed-post, his body livid with burns, covered with blood and withal nearly frozen. Medical aid was procured, but his condition is terrible. The affair has caused intense excitement here and the officials are at their wits' ends. The gang is believed to be the same which robbed the Workinour residence of nearly $5,000 in coin on Sunday last, and is evidently a well organized and determined band of villians.

"I MUST DECLINE YOUR GIFT."

Governor Cleveland's Reply to an Admirer Who Sent Him a Present.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., December 20.—Mr. O. J. Coughlin, a prominent local Democratic politician, recently conceived the original idea of sending the President-elect a gold-hooped five-gallon cask of rum, having a gold faucet, bearing the following inscription in ornamental letters on its head: "Coughlin's R. R. R. It did it. Copyrighted. Distillation of '60." The elegant cask was shipped to the Governor inclosed in a walnut case, plush-lined. Mr. Coughlin sent at the same time the following letter:

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., December 5.—HONORED SIR: I learn through the press that you deem it advisable to decline accepting any presents that may be offered under the incentive of political enthusiasm, and, as the spirit of such donations is liable to be rendered conspicuous chiefly by its "suggestiveness," the wisdom of your course can not be too highly recommended. In spite, however, of such a resolution, I trust that you may be prevailed upon to accept the accompanying package, not as a present, but as a memento of the part that it is believed to have unconsciously played in the grand political drama upon which the curtain has but recently descended; as the humblest component of that alliterative triplet to which your political opponents accord the credit for the avalanche of disaster and defeat that has lately overwhelmed them, I venture to hope that it may be deemed a not unworthy souvenir. As such I offer it, and as its perishable contents evaporate under the warming sunshine of social smiles, its donor will feel that he is the party most highly honored in the transaction.

Your obedient servant in the most profound political affiliation. O. J. COUGHLIN.

The cask was returned by the Governor with the following letter, stating his reasons:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, ALBANY, December 16, 1884.

O. J. COUGHLIN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 5th and the liquor therein referred to have been received. My objection to the receipt of presents does not rest entirely upon their "suggestiveness," as you term it, if you mean by that a suggestion of obligation in official conduct. I am averse to gifts naturally, and because if they are from a stranger I can see no reason why they should be bestowed. My election to office merely obliges me to perform the duties of such office for the compensation allowed. I thought I made my desires on this subject very plain in the letter which was recently published, and I think I must be permitted to have my way in the matter. I thank you none the less sincerely for your kindness while I say I must decline your gift. I will return the same by express to-morrow.

Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Incendiarism in Erie County.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

MEADVILLE, PA., December 23.—Shortly before daylight this morning the barn and creamery of George Sears, a wealthy farmer living near Albion, Erie county, Pa., was entirely destroyed by fire. The barn was full of cows and horses, all of which perished, and the entire crop of last year, with valuable farming implements, were burned. The loss is estimated at $5,000, with little or no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as several suspicious men were seen loitering in the neighborhood early in the evening.

An Office for B. F. Jones.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23. — A meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Iron and Steel Association has been called by the Executive Committee, to take place at the office of the association on January 6, for the purpose of filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel J. Morrell, who has been President of the association since 1879, and for the purpose of taking action upon other matters of importance. By letters the wishes of the members have been ascertained, and B. F. Jones, of Pittsburgh, will undoubtedly be chosen President.

LEFT TO GREENE COUNTY.

The Selection of a Successor to the Late State Senator Patton.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 20.—The Democratic County Committee met here this afternoon, to take action in regard to the vacancy existing in this Senatorial district, caused by the death of Senator Patton. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the present Senatorial term is conceeded to Greene county, the Democracy of Fayette county will cordially accept the candidate presented by the Democracy of Greene to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Patton.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee notify the nominee of the Democracy of Greene county for State Senator of its action in conceding to the Democracy of said county the right to make such nomination, and that said nominee be placed on our ticket, and be supported by the Democracy of this county.

The committee also adopted the following resolutions in regard to the death of Senator Patton:

Resolved, That this committee has learned with profound sorrow of the death of our State Senator, Hon. Alexander Patton; that in Dr. Patton we recognized an able and faithful Senator and an unswerving Democrat, and in his death the State has lost a faithful public servant, and the Democracy a zealous and honorable friend.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee transmit to the family of Dr. Patton a copy of the above resolutions, with an expression of its sincere sympathy in the loss of its honored friend.

WEARY WANDERERS.

An Aged Couple's Tramp From Buffalo to Pittsburgh.

A Pen Picture of the Penniless Travelers—The Good Fortune They Have Struck.

Patrick and Martha Fitzsimmons, aged respectively sixty and sixty-two years, arrived in this city early on Monday morning. They were worn, tired and penniless. They had walked from their home in Buffalo to this city. Both are bowed with age. Their hair is silvered by time. Both are comfortably dressed. They are an agreeable and pleasing old couple, and recite an interesting story of their woe and wanderings. They are here in search of a relative named Patrick O'Pray, supposed to be living somewhere in this city or Allegheny. O'Pray, they say, is wealthy.

The aged pair left their home in Buffalo one month ago. The husband was once rich but his fortune, he claims, was scattered by a wayward son whose dissipation cost him his life. The old man is not tottering. He walks with a firm and steady stride, but when he talks his voice trembles slightly. When the pair left home they had $8, but that amount was soon expended for bread. They came by way of Youngstown, Ohio, and before they reached that point their little fund was exhausted. They remained in Youngstown two days. While there they were cared for by an charitably disposed citizen. When they arrived in this city they wandered about aimlessly for a whole day. They applied at several places for lodgings for the night, but in every case were refused. At 8 o'clock in the evening they visited the residence of Mrs. Owrey, on Ross street. To the philanthropic woman they recited the history of their sadness. They were taken in, and have since been tenderly cared for. They are making themselves at home, and will remain there during the cold weather.

A TALK WITH THE TRAVELER.

A POST reporter visited the old gentleman yesterday afternoon. He was in an agreeable mood and seemed to revel in his comfortable surroundings. He complained of his feet being tired. He sat before a cheerful fire with his hat on. He leaned forward and half reclined on a long, heavy hickory cane. His white hair fell in glossy folds over his rounded shoulders. His face, cleanly shaven, was rosy with the glow of health. He wore a double-breasted vest buttoned to the neck.

"You want to print my woe," he began laughingly, in response to the reporter's question. "Well," he went on, turning to his wife, who sat nearly opposite, "our journey hasn't been a pleasant one, has it Martha? We remained at home just as long as we possibly could. When the wolf barked at our front door we just walked out the back way. We threw ourselves upon the world, and taking all in all we've been kindly treated. We found bread in abundance at every door between here and home, but we had to come to this dear lady for fire and welcome." He pointed his long cane in the direction of Mrs. Owrey. His head dropped and his whole body seemed to tremble, "God is good," broke in his aged wife. She left her seat and walked to her husband. She didn't embrace him. She removed his hat, and left a kiss on his forehead. The conversation was shifted to a lighter subject and soon both were enjoying the talk.

A SAD LOSS TO THE BOYS.

Harrigan & Hart's Magnificent Theatre Totally Destroyed.

NEW YORK, December 23.—At about 6 o'clock this morning a servant girl employed in the New York Hotel, opposite Harrigan & Hart's Theatre Comique, saw smoke coming from one of the windows of the theatre, but thought nothing of it, believing it to be steam. At about ten minutes to 8 o'clock an officer saw several streaks of smoke coming from the windows and promptly sent out an alarm. In a few minutes flames commenced shooting through the windows, both on the front facing on Broadway and in the rear, which faces the rear of Colonnade row on Lafayette Place. Although but a very few minutes elapsed before the alarm was sent out and the firemen arrived at the scene, they found the whole building a mass of flame, a sea of fire, which must have been gaining headway long before the alarm was sent out, bursting from all parts of the doomed building. A second and third alarm were quickly sent out, and eight more engines and two trucks reinforced the men already at work. It was very apparent to Chief Shay that there was not the slightest hope of saving the theatre or any part of it, and the attentions of the firemen were turned to the Colonnade Hotel and other large buildings adjoining the theatre. A strong west wind was blowing, which swept the flames back through the street and over toward the row of houses on Lafayette Place.

The excitement among the guests of the Colonnade Hotel was great for a time, but the firemen turned all their efforts onto that structure, and saved it from material damage by the flames. The hotel was drenched with water and will suffer considerable loss through this means. The guests all escaped, badly frightened. Other buildings in the neighborhood were badly damaged.

The books and money belonging to the Actors' Fund Association were in the safe in the Theatre Comique in their rooms on the second floor, and are supposed to have been totally destroyed. The safe in the Treasurer's office of the the theatre contained, besides the books of the establishment, two thousand dollars in money and the manuscripts of several of Harrigan's plays. The interior decorations of the theatre cost $50,000, and the scenery for the "Major," which was the opening play of the new House, cost $5,000; since that time the scenery of ten plays had been added, which increases the value of the stage settings to $75,000, besides this the mountings of Harrigan's new play, "McAllister's Legacy," which cost $10,000, was in the house. Everything is lost. The expensive properties and wardrobe of the entire company was destroyed. The loss to Dave Braham, who lost his original manuscripts of all the music which has made the names of Harrigan and Hart famous throughout the land, cannot be estimated. The property will be a total loss to the firm, as their policy ran out a short time ago and in the press of business its renewal had been neglected.

The total loss by the fire will be about two hundred thousand dollars.

A Client Assassinates His Lawyer.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., December 23.—A special to the *Sentinel* from Oskosh says that word has been received there of the shooting of District Attorney W. F. McArthar, at 6 o'clock this evening, by Paul Steinel, a client, who claims that McArthur swindled him in managing his case. Steinel is reported to have threatened to shoot McArthur for several years. The ball penetrated the lungs and McArthur is said to be in a critical condition. Steinel immediately delivered himself up.

Governor Cleveland's Reception.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 23.—At the reception of Governor Cleveland to-day all the counties in the State were represented. The time designated for the reception was between 9 and 12, but the guests were in the main late in arriving. After the reception and collation, the President-elect received many congratulations. It was long after midnight before the last of the guests took their departure.

No form of amusement has ever had in this country so great a popularity as roller skating. It is said that no town of five thousand population is without its public rink, and in the larger cities such establishments absorb so much time and money that little is left for the traveling entertainments.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The cases of dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, fever and ague, liver complaint, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, constipation and other organic maladies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a tried remedy, to which the medical brotherhood have lent their professional sanction, and which as a tonic, alterative and household specific for disorders of the stomach liver and bowels has an unbounded popularity.

For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885.

1884-1885.

THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST

congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

AS THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshhold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the *opening up of the books*, a are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now is the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its chosen representatives, by extending the circulation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with apologizing—the party to-day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

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A free copy for every club of ten.

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JAS. P. BARR & CO.,

PUBLISHERS.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

An Ex-Vice President and a Veteran Rounder of the Haunts of Sin.

The One Woman of the World Whose Wages are Thousands a Day.

A Sweetly Sweet Lady who Boasts Many Millions.

(Special Correspondence to The Pittsburg Post)

NEW YORK December 19—The two men who fell in with each other, in the Windsor Hotel were in different ways very interesting. One had a silvered beard, trimmed to a shape which may be locally fashionable at South Bend, Indiana, but is not in the height of Gotham style; and the rest of Schuyler Colfax's exterior, without being exactly rural, denoted a person who took no pains to keep up with the changes prescribed by tailors. At a guess, he would have been set down as a Methodist pastor, assigned to one of the less important of our churches. A lecture tour had brought him close to New York, and he had come into town, so he said, to give an opportunity to his wife to buy Christmas gifts. Most people are ridiculous as to the voluntary retirement of any human being from politics; and yet there is no good reason to doubt that Colfax quite willingly excludes himself from the field. In coming to that conclusion there is no necessity to take into account the Credit Mobilier accusations, but simply to consider that the office of Vice President filled the reasonable measure of his ambition, for his best friends never claimed for him abnormal abilities. It should, therefore, be undoubted that he spoke candidly when he said to me: "I can conceive of nothing that would tempt me back into politics. I am a happy man. I am abundantly satisfied with the distinction which fell to my lot in Washington, and I am financially prosperous enough to live as well as I care to." Colfax has for years been a lyceum lecturer, and I am told by an agent in that line of business that his income is about eight thousand dollars a year, clear of all traveling expenses. He is popular with semi-religious societies, his power to entertain is tolerable, and very likely he will be able to remain on the platform as long as he cares to.

The man whom I have coupled incidentally with Colfax had nothing in common with him as to character. He was a seventy-year-old in the garb of thirty, and suggestive of the surmise that, became there remained a youthful hollow in his back, he fancied that the wrinkles of age were invisible in his face.

HE WAS A NEW BEAU BRUMMELL,

and so nick-named by New Yorkers familiar with his peculiarities. His actual name is John Gorman Stratton, and he is a relative of a New York Mayor dating back to the times when the Mayoralty entitled the incumbent to ever after set two lamps in front of his residence and command the social respect of the most pretentious families. Old Stratton's estate is low, and from it he is barely enabled to hire a small room in a cheap apartment house. His clothes and meals depend upon his wits. But he is no swindler, either, nor guilty of practices which approach roguery. He is a professional guide for strangers anxious to see the wickedness of the city. His method is to lounge in the chief hotels, get introduced to tourists—or introduce himself, if occasion offers, and induce the strangers to go out on a night expedition with him. His manner is so courtly and dignified, his talk so polished and interesting, and his services really so satisfactory to those who desire them, that he parts company with his unconscious employers on the best of terms. It is true that he eats and drinks freely, always at the expense of the boon companion; that the views of the elephant which he affords are of a costly nature; that he does not decline a fee, if it be voluntary tendered as a loan; that he is suspected of getting remuneration from the keepers of the resorts to which he pilots his pupils; but his thorough exhibition of shaded life is so thorough and brisk that the spender of the money does not feel aggrieved.

But Schuyler Colfax did not mate with the veteran rounder. Of course, the sedate and pious ex-Vice President would not, under any circumstances explore the vicious parts of the city; but in this instance the Beau Brummell did not succeed in making himself understood. The men sat at opposite sides of a desk in the hotel writing room. Stratton did not recognize Colfax, but estimated him to be a willing acquirer of practical knowledge.

"I think you are a stranger from the West," he blandly remarked.

"And I think, judging from what I have seen of your efforts to make the acquaintance of several gentlemen," retorted Colfax, with great severity, "that you are a steerer for a bunco game."

Poor old Stratton looked, and doubtless felt, as though he had been grossly insulted.

A BROADWAY INCIDENT.

Trust not to appearances. It was in Broadway that a friend said, "Well, I declare!" and caught me firmly by the coat collar, to make me stop to listen, like a man who had been struck by so novel an idea that he couldn't conscientiously keep it an instant to himself; "it does seem to me that a chap who has been the manager of burlesque companies for ten years ought to be past his period of flirtation with chorus girls."

He paused for me to assent, and I graciously did so.

"See those two dashing creatures!" he commanded, and again I obeyed by gazing at a couple of young women whose occupation was advertised by their jauntiness of apparel. "Now look at that man," and I obligingly contemplated a brisk, fashionably dressed fellow of thirty-five or thereabouts. "You can tell at a glance that he is flirting with the girls. They are looking back at him, as he slips into a hallway, probably hoping they'll turn round in order to give a chance for him to accost them. He's E. E. Rice, the theatrical manager, and they're the Harley sisters, who were some time ago in one of his companies. Strange that he should still have a weak spot in his heart for stage ladies, isn't it?"

On thinking about it, I did wonder at what seemed to be just such a flirtation as so frequently takes place in Broadway between dudes and smallish actresses. Suddenly the aspect of the encounter changed. It became evident that Rice was avoiding, not seeking the fair sisters, and that they were chasing him with other than sentimental intentions. Very hastily they crossed the street, dashed up a stairway, and returned with a man, to whom they pointed out the direction of Rice's disappearance. This minion overtook the manager, and handed to him a legal looking document—to be explicit, a personal attachment for a verdict of fifty dollars, which each of the actresses had obtained for unpaid salary. None of the three was such a fool as we had supposed.

THE FOLKS OF THE THEATRES

can hardly blame journalists for writing about their doings off the stage, they are so different from other people. On a damp, chilly afternoon, this week, I stopped in a Central Park restaurant to get a meal. Simultaneously, two other riders sought the same surcease from the wet diversion. They were Nicolini and his famous consort, Patti; and you are wondering what the great singer could have done to present her in a new phase, considering how many columns have been filled with descriptions of her personality. The fresh point which this view enables me to make concerning the only woman in the world whose wages are thousands of dollars per day, was the care which she took to keep herself from damage. Without her voice, Patti would be a handsome little matron of forty, possibly still beloved by her darling tenor, but of no public value. Therefore her very consequential throat was wrapped round and round with a silk scarf, which she removed on getting into the house. On the way from the carriage she had held a handkerchief to her mouth, on saying something, so that no raw air should reach her vocal organ. Her feet were in Arctic overshoes, her ankles in baby-like leggings, and her mantle enveloped her figure from neck to hem. But the oddest protection against catching cold was a wad of cotton in each ear.

"She must have had earache," I said to a physician who makes a specialty of throat diseases, who has some of the grand opera singers for patients, and of whom I subsequently inquired on the subject.

"Not at all," he replied; "she seldom goes out of doors in winter without plugging her ears. It is a strange fact that the vocal chords are susceptible to the slightest chill entering through aural passages. There isn't any affectation in Patti's extraordinary precautions. You wouldn't marvel at the fiddler who owned an old treasure of a violin, and carried it in cotton for fear of breakage. Isn't it sensible, then, for a prima donna to guard jealously the only voice she's got?"

I judge, however, that Patti's stomach is composed of sterner and not less able stuff for the beefsteak and onions which she washed down, through her rarely sensitive throat, with a bottle of ale, were astonishing in quantity.

A JOURNALISTIC POET AND A JOURNALISTIC MONEY MAKER.

The portraiture is too ruthlessly realistic? The truth is that we Americans have within half a century become so utilitarian that nobody any longer looks through idealizing eyes. Patti sings for money only, fame being merely incidental, or at best cause of the happy effect. It was more than forty years ago that Bayard Taylor, by writing letters of travel to the *Tribune*, got his name before the public. His work would gain no especial attention if done now, but at that time it was novelty, and it also had the advantage of Horace Greeley's good natured furtherance. Well, having luckily gained a valuable reputation, what did Taylor's ambition lead him to do? He undertook to become a great poet. His labor at rhyming failed to exalt him to the desired level, though it won considerable distinction. One of his enterprises in his profession as a poet was to make a retired home down in Pennsylvania, name it Cedarcroft, and write yards of verse about it. After his death, the place was sold for a price scarcely a quarter amounting to the cost. "I casually visited it" said a journalist to me, "and saw every evidence, in the midst of its dilapidation, of Taylor's attempt to set up as a poet of the highest rank. Remnants of curious improvements, originally intended as the vagaries of genius, were visible on every hand. The man died comparatively poor." Now, mark how differently runs the aspiration of an average journalist of to-day. During the past two or three years the letters of a traveler have appeared in the *Times*. In style they were not unlike those which Bayard Taylor gave to the *Tribune*, and certainly were fully the equal in merit, though of course the were too late to make any great impression. By way of compensation, they brought to William Drysdale, the writer, not less than thrice as much pay in cash as that which Taylor received. Drysdale has built a house, too. But it is not a poetical concern. In the course of his journeying, he saw a beautiful spot in the Bahama Islands. A deserted castle was part of the romantic seashore scene. The modern journalist bought the property, taking good prosy care to get it at a bargain. Is he going to convert it into a Cedarcroft sort of home in which to compose rhymes? Well, no. He will try to make it the residence of hundreds of persons for vulgar recompense. He is extending that picturesque old castle into a big hotel and his fond hope is that the books which he will there produce will be registers of remunerative guests. How sadly have we fallen!

THE MOST OBSERVED PERSONS

I have ever seen were Mr. and Mrs Orme Wilson, at the other night's Assembly Dancing Class, which is a social organization, meeting periodically in Delmonico's Hall. The reasons for the unusually close scrutiny was Mrs. Wilson's Astor parentage and her newness to matrimony. The pair had not previously shown themselves together on a public occasion since marriage, and the spectators were curious as to how they would act. There is a vast variety of deportment for a bride to choose from in her treatment of her lord before folks, ranging from the insultingly cold, up through the phases of mild recognition to the highest degree of fulsome tenderness. The young wife's selection of manner means nothing, one way or the other, as an expression of real love or dislike, for it is not likely to honestly indicate her state of heart; but is none the less a diverting sight for all that, and Carrie Astor Wilson was watched by every pair of eyes in the hall. I may as well make it a matter of history that she put herself a little to the warm side of the line separating repressed tenderness and careless tolerance. She was quite sweetly deferential, anyhow, as though anxious to convince everybody that her millions did not render her dominant in the new family. CYMON.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. TH

Itching Piles.—Symptoms: Moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, worse by scratching most at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling. *"Swayne's Ointment* is a pleasant, sure cure

PETROLEUM PYROTECHNICS.

Fisher No. 8 Illuminates the Greasy Banks of Thorn Creek.

A Pyramid of Flame That Lights the Heavens—Contract to Extinguish It—McBride's Luck.

On Saturday a representative of THE POST visited the Thorn Creek region, where Fisher No. 8 was giving a costly pyrotechnic display. On arriving at the locality of the well it was impossible to approach within a hundred feet on account of the intensity of the heat. Near the flaming pyramid of fire was the warped and reddened ruins of the five iron tanks which had been destroyed on Friday afternoon. The casing head rose in the air about fifteen feet, and from the top the oil was shooting at the rate of eighty barrels per hour. The force of the gushing petroleum beat back the bottom of the flame, but at this distance from the casing head it ignited. This volcano of fire rose in an inverted cone in the air for seventy-five feet. From above the clouds of thick smoke rolled, and a suffocating odor was wafted to the hillsides. The roar of the leaping flames made a wierd accompaniment to the blazing spectacle, and a spray of fiery rain hissed through the air as it dropped upon the seared earth within a radius of fifty feet from the well. At night the country was lighted for miles around, and the rosy hue peculiar to such conflagrations was reflected from the clouds that floated beneath the sky. Dissipated men may paint towns red, but it was left for the Thorn Creek gusher to accomplish that effect upon the firmament.

WASTE OIL CAUSED IT.

The fire originated in waste oil flowing from Fisher No. 8 down Thorn Creek. At Armstrong No. 3 a frozen water pipe was being thawed. The fire ignited the oil, and a blazing train shot along the creek. No human power could arrest its progress, and Fisher No. 8 was soon giving a spectacular exhibition that was not announced on the bills. The five iron tanks were next in line, and their contents added to the sublimity of the spectacle. Two of the tanks contained 1,000 barrels each, and a third held 1,200 barrels. The others were only partially filled. Armstrong No. 3 was fourteen feet in the sand but not flowing. The rig and three empty tanks were destroyed. Workmen at once began to rebuild the derrick, and it is now almost completed. They will commence pounding the drill again to-day. Lappe No. 3 was badly scorched, but not seriously injured. Fisher No. 4 was on fire at one time, but was extinguished by the heroic efforts of the men. Five pumps belonging to the National Transit Company were burned, together with several hundred feet of line pipe.

S. M. Ross, of Warren, formerly superintendent of the Warren division of the National Transit Pipe Line, has taken the contract to extinguish Fisher No. 8 for $2,000. Mr. Ross was successful in extinguishing the famous No. 647 of the Cherry Grove district. He accomplished this on June 30, 1882, the date of the assassin Guiteau's execution. As the burning well was about to be capped he made a remark to the effect that it would be singular if the fire at the well and the assassin on the scaffold should expire at the same time. Telegraphic reports received that evening showed that the two events had occurred simultaneously.

TO BE CAPPED.

Mr. Ross will adopt the same treatment for Fisher No. 8 that he used upon No. 647. A cone of boiler iron three feet high and thirty inches in diameter at the base was made by C. F. Kane, of Bald Ridge. A 5½-inch nipple forms the apex, which will allow the gas to escape when the well is capped. Three 20 foot levers of gas pipe serve as handles, which will allow the men to approach the well when ready to apply the extinguisher. Three lugs of flat boiler iron extend a couple of feet in a horizontal direction from the bottom. When the cone is in position, huge boulders will be rolled upon these lugs, which will keep the stream of oil from forcing the cap out of place. A cannon has been secured, and the casing-head will be shot off flush with the ground. This operation requires considerable time, as a shot to be effective must strike point blank. When the casing-head is thus removed the cone will be carried by the three levers before mentioned, and placed directly over the mouth of the well. It will then be secured by the lugs and boulders indicated above. The gas will escape from the nipple at the top. When the burning oil is quenched a cap will be placed over the nipple which will extinguish the gas. It is expected that the extinguishment of the fire will be accomplished to-day.

A two-third interest in the McBride well was sold to the Producers' Association on Thursday last for $90,000. It was owned by McBride & Campbell. They secured the lease of the farmer who owned the land for $50. An oil well company drilled the hole for a third interest, hit or miss. It struck grease, and two poor men found themselves the owners of a bonanza, in which the company who put down the well had an equal share with them. Everybody was happy except the bulls at the oil exchanges, and the farmer who leased the territory. The latter has since hired a man by the month to kick him over the premises which he let go so cheap. McBride is twenty-seven years old, and was at one time a porter in a hotel at Butler. With a capital of $50 he quit hustling sample cases for commercial travelers, and entered the oil field. His good fortune adds another to the romantic list of the many preceding him who have been lifted from poverty to influence in a single day by the diamond point of the drill. Campbell his lucky partner, is the son of Wm. Campbell, a well known hardware merchant in the town of Butler.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. TH

The Verdict.

(London Fun.)

First Irishman (waiting in the corridor, to his friend, rushing in from the Court)—"What's Tim got?" Second Irishman (in a breathless whisper)—"For loife!" First Irishman—"For loife" (With emotion.) "Och, shure, he won't live half the thoime!"

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

HOW HE PETERED OUT.

Mr. Blaine's Reasons for Abandoning His Libel Suit Examined.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* indulges in three columns of pungent comment on Mr. Blaine's letter withdrawing his suit for $50,000 damages for libel against that paper, renewing the various allegations made in the epistle. As to the statement that "the great mass of Democratic speakers repeated the libel from every stump in Indiana with vituperative rancor, with gibe and ribald jest," thereby exciting a prejudice that made an honest jury impossible, the *Sentinel* says:

It is willing to submit to the Republicans of the State, jury fashion, this charge of his against Democratic speakers, and if the verdict does not give the lie to Mr. Blaine's charge, the *Sentinel* will agree to retract every word it has ever published against him and support him for the Presidency—whenever a Republican Convention again nominates him. The *Sentinel* has never known nor heard of any Democratic speaker in Indiana repeating the "libel" from any stump either with or without rancor, gibe or ribald jest. We do not believe Mr. Blaine has ever heard what he states, or we do not believe that there is in Indiana one Republican who is so colossal a liar as to have made the statement to Mr. Blaine with which he now attempts to libel the Democratic speakers of the late campaign. The truth is that these gentlemen studiously avoided any mention of the affair, and it is well known that the Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee openly and voluntarily disavowed even sympathy with the *Sentinel* in the suit, in a manner which the *Sentinel* denounced at the time as unworthy. * * * The letter was intended as an affront to Indiana for the magnificent manner in which she repudiated the pretentions of the Plumed Knight. Mr. Blaine knew that its statements would be pronounced false in Indiana, but hopes to dupe the public of other States into justifying his cause at the expense of the reputation of our Commonwealth. Had the impertinent demagogue been within court bounds when his letter was offered for record, the dignity of the court would almost have been strained had His Honor not ordered him committed for contempt.

The truth is, it was not the six Democratic jurymen Mr. Plaintiff Blaine had to fear, but the six Republican jurymen. It was not fear of not getting justice that made him fly the court; it was the fear of justice itself. * * *

Every man who knows anything of his libel suits knows that a "frank and open statement" of the reasons for dismissing it would require him to say that it was dismissed because he was satisfied the *Sentinel* would adduce evidence to show the truth of its charges; because he knew it would prove beyond a peradventure that there was no libel in the publication; because he knew he had not a leg to stand on in; because he cour knew no jury in the land would give him a cent of damages on his own statement of the facts. These are the reasons that induced him to dismiss. The "open and frank statement" in his letter is plumed-knightly. * * *

When he wrote his "My Dear Phelps" letter he had the effrontery to imagine that he could make the public believe that a statement made by him was a good defense, when in truth it was a direct confession of everything charged by the *Sentinel*. Does he think that he can make the people believe that black is white, by his merely asserting it? What manner of man is he to thus trifle with public intelligence? The public will not believe that his statement is "open and frank."

MORMON POLYGAMY.

Laws of Little Account—It Thrives in Isolation.

(N. Y. World's Washington Special.)

The Mormons will not send a very strong lobby to Washington this winter, as they do not fear any additional legislation. Indeed, since their experience with the Edmunds law they are indifferent to anything that Congress may do. The Edmunds law was one of the severest ever passed, and the most strictly drawn to guard against any possible evasion. Yet the Mormons have had no difficulty in escaping its severe provisions. People who have visited Utah lately say that polygamy is on the increase. The present proportion of polygamists to monogamists in the Mormon Church is, however, only one to seven. The Mormons with single wives are pushed to the front in the Utah Legislature, and being free from the Edmunds law can with impunity pass measures in the interests of the polygamists. The Territory until recently has been represented in Congress by its most fanatical church dignitaries. The present Delegate from Utah, Caine, looks like an adroit business man. There is nothing in his appearance to suggest the religious fanatic. He is a tall, slim man, with a hatchet face adorned by a brown mustache and close-cropped side whiskers. His clothes are always fashionably cut. He was the former Treasurer of the Mormon theatre.

Bishop Cannon, his predecessor in Congress, will probably be in the future the head of the Mormon Church. He was born and brought up a Mormon. He is a fanatic who would go any lengths to sustain Mormonism. He had when he was in Congress four wives. He owns in Salt Lake City, where he lives, a block of ground. On each corner of the block is a house for each wife and her children. In the centre of the block is a private school house for the twenty-six children, who at the latest accounts, called Bishop Cannon father. It was the rule of the amiable Bishop to spend one week in each month with each family. In the period of four weeks the moon-like face of Bishop Cannon revolved around the entire block occupied by his many families.

It is the opinion of those who have made themselves most familiar with the Mormon question, that polygamy will be swept aside only by a near approach of the influences of modern civilization. It thrives best on opposition in isolation. The Mormon Church owns one-tenth of the income of all its members. This gives this organization an enormous sum of money. It is probable that this money is its most potent weapon in defeating the object of adverse legislation. Whenever the Mormons send a lobby to Washington it always has unlimited resources. The average American citizen who seeks a Territorial appointment is a man who is trying to make a fortune. There is no official who is sent to Utah who does not come home rich or well-to-do—that is to say, if he is permitted to remain there any length of time.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 20 and 50c.

The F. M. Hazlett & Co. bolt works of Allegheny, have been sold to Charles B. Head.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ANOTHER BLOW UP.

A Terrific Explosion of Natural Gas Yesterday.

H. Studt's Grocery Store Shaken Almost to Pieces—The Damage.

A terrific explosion of natural gas occurred last evening shortly before 6 o'clock at Forbes and Magee streets. About two weeks ago the Penn Fuel Gas Company laid pipes in this locality and it has been asserted by different parties that there was a leakage. The grocery store of H. Studt occupied the above named corner. The proprietor had been away from home during the afternoon and left his brother in charge of the premises. The latter settled himself down for a little quiet reading alongside the kitchen stove, when he was almost blown out of the house by a terrific explosion. The floor swayed, the furniture seemed to be galvanized into life, and the door to the room, which was locked, burst open as if a battering ram had struck it. The surprised man started out to investigate the source of such a powerful demonstration of material forces. He found the cellar to be ablaze with burning gas, while the flames and smoke made the entrance impassable. The neighbors assisted him in extinguishing the flames, which threatened to destroy the building. After accomplishing this a tour of the premises was made to see the extent of the damage. In the cellar a couple of dozen brooms were burned, but nothing else. On the first floor a partition separating the hall from the cellar stairway was blown completely out, and the lath and plastering scattered all around. Upon further examination it was found that the side wall of the house was in a falling condition from the force of the explosion, and will have to be rebuilt before it is safe to occupy it. The damage is estimated by Mr. Studt at $2,000, and he expects to compel the company to make good the loss.

The source of the leakage was hunted up, and it was found to come from a break in the main in front of the store. The extreme cold had caused the pipe to separate. The gas leaked through the soft ground into the cellar, and penetrated from there to the upper part of the house. The lighting of a lamp ignited the gas, with the serious results previously stated. The residents of the vicinity are exceedingly indignant, and are not at all at ease under the circumstances. They fear that more disastrous accidents are in store for them if the pipes are allowed to remain where they are at present. The small boys have of late been giving explosions on a miniature scale by touching the escaping gas with a match as it comes up through the ground.

Percheron-Norman Horses.

From the late importation of Percheron Norman's by P. H. Hacke, Esq., some very fine specimens are still shown. These horses were imported for the purpose of improving the native stock and for the breeding of fine draft horses. Their movements are rapid, easy and graceful, as their legs and hoofs are perfect. In short they are perfect in every point that pertains to a perfect horse. The horses for sale are a colt six months old, and stallions covering three years. For information and particulars can be obtained by calling on or addressing

P. H. HACKE,
Pittsburg.
de29-W-tf

He Forgot Himself.

Mr. Blinks—"Eureka! I've found my dear. No need to stay in this cracks another month. I've got a kind of a house we were lookin' Mrs. Blinks—"Oh, isn't that splen is a brown stone in an unexcep neighborhood and close to schools churches" "All that, my dear more. It is right next door to Blank House, where we spent the days of our life. I never think locality without feeling the blo through my veins for joy and never boarded at that place. there, however, during the sum was home visiting mother." changed the subject.

Treating With Abe B.

READING, December 21.—ent of the Lebanon county authori in the vicinity of the Welsh M's pro vided with authority to offe utation of sentence to Abe Buzzar outlaw, if he will surrender himse e officer has not yet succeeded in in terview with Abe.

NEIGHBORHOOD

WILLIAM MORTON, a reynoldsville, dropped dead noon from heart disease.

THE fourth annual dinn New boys of McKeesport will Year's Day by H. C. Skell

AN explosion of gas cc cutive fire yesterday in Fuel pied by the Leechburg umber Company, at Leechbur of buildings were endan story of

FIRE broke out in the orning. Landis & Ridenour, ed, en- The entire building v tailing a loss of $5,500

Ex-POSTMASTER S. y died at Greensburg yesterday seventy years of age, and a Congress man Jacob Turney.

THE ball given at ther even- king valley for the benefit miners netted $250.

Canal.

Cost of the Ni—The *Sun* NEW YORK, D ution to the makes an interest this morning Nicaraguan Cana me the report by publishing for United States of Major McFarl is sent down to Engineers. Thi e route of the Nicaragua to harbors at each proposed canal ether previous end, and to c accurate or not. estimates of thi could certainly He reported th would be costly, be built; that is of the entire and that the ed the previous enterprise wo Farland concludes calculations e canal will be at that the total forty millions of least one hun dollars.

inet Prospects.

McDonember 21.—An in- WASHIN ocratic members of formal me ns of Indiana, was Congress a last night. The senti- held at the expressed was that ment ge l to recognition in the Indiana President-elect and the cabinet mous in that event that opinion be conferred on ex-Sena- the bo nator Voorhees and all tor Mc members of the House the Den concurred in the views were t expres

CRPETS.

BRUSSELS, MOQUETTES
IN AND WILTONS.

ENT DRUGGETS,

, Woven and Felt, every size.

SMYRNA CARPETS, RUGS
SEATS, FROM $2 00 TO $50 00.
AND PERSIAN RUGS FROM
$10 00 TO $25 00

OR WINDOW SHADES
y Hollands, Dado Shades, from 6 to 8 feet long.

Ottomans, Foot Rests, Hassocks and Cases.

nt Styles of Kirkcaldy, Linoleum and Tapestry.

roved Carpet Sweeper, the "Aurora." 5 00.

ARD, ROSE & CO.,
19 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.
de6-W.

R. WHITTIER,

PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of

BILITATING NERVOUS DISEASE,

physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitness for duties of business or society, permanently cured.

ONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE,

all forms scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa

ja19

HOW TO WIN AT CARDS, DICE, &c.,

A SURE THING! Sent Free to Anyone.—I manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity to WIN with in games of chance. Send for mammoth circular. Address AL. SUYDAM, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York City.

no18-3mW

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jas. Morrison, late of Finley township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted the undersigned. All persons having claims against the estate, will present the same properly authenticated, and those owing said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

P. H. STEVENSON, Executor,
Moon, Pa.
no22-6tW

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS
For Sale & Exchange.
FREE Catalogue.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.
de13-12tW

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REEDY NEVER KNOWN TO AIL

IT CURES ALL OTHER PAINS FAILS TO ACTE DIRECTLY and AT ONCE on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, restoring them to action. It is a safe, sure and speedy cure for all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Nervous Diseases, Excesses, Female Weaknesses, Dropsy, Biliousness, Headache, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side, Retention or Non-retention of Urine.

$1.25 AT DRUGGISTS.

TAKE NO OTHER. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet of Solid Testimony of Absolute Cures.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,
Providence, R. I.

6

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted the undersigned on the estate of RICHARD ATEN, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa. All persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, with affidavit, to

F. H. STEVENSON,
J. S. ATEN.
Administrators, Moon, Pa.
no9-6W

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

Trade Mark

—THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

Be The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

wsu-wk W1y

FREE! A Gold Watch. GOSSAMER GARMENTS. CARDS

The proprietors of the largest card manufactory in Connecticut wishing to introduce their Agents' Sample Book into every home at once, make the following liberal offer. The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible before June 1st, '85, will receive a Solid Gold Lady's Watch worth $50. If there be more than one correct answer the 2d, will receive a stem-winding American Watch; the 3d, a key-winding Swiss Watch. Each person coming to us must send 25 cts. with their answer for which they will receive 2 Lady's Waterproof Gossamer Garments, 1 pack Hidden Name, All Embossed, Bird Motto and Chromo Visiting Cards, with their name on each, and our New Agents' Sample Book, and a Premium List of 100 new styles of cards. CAPITOL CARD MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn

oc18-13w6m W

FREE TO LADIES ONLY.

To introduce "Happy Days," our new 16p. illust'd Magazine, we will send free to any lady sending 50c. in stamps for 3 months subscription, 2 Ladies' Large Size Waterproof Gossamer Garments (a substitute of other rubber goods, provided they show them to their friends and endeavor to induce other sales. One cent stamps preferred. Pub. Happy Days, Hartford, Conn.

de13-27 w

$2 for 18c.

It has been our custom to offer each year a sample package of our elegant Fringe Christmas and New Year cards, at cost, to introduce them direct to the people, enabling them to buy direct and protect themselves from the home dealers' extortion. This year we offer 21 Large Size Imported Cards, composed of Fringe Birthday, Christmas and New Year's, assorted designs for only 18 cents, postpaid to any person returning this advertisement with the name of their nearest relative. Sells for $1.00 and will not be sent to dealers. Satisfaction guaranteed. THE R. L. SPENCER CO., Importers, Hartford, Conn.

FREE TO ALL

To introduce our goods in every home, we will send, free of charge, to any person sending 25c. for postage, &c., 3 Valuable Books printed in large type on fine paper: 1, Ladies' Book of Fancy Work; 2, Manual of Etiquette; 3, Standard Letter Writer; 4, Winter Evening Recreations; 5, Tennyson's Poems; also, a present the ladies will appreciate; two Gossamer Waterproof Garments. W. H. BABCOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

A BOX OF DOLLS FREE

To any boy or girl who will send us the names of three of their young friends who are interested in cards, and 10c. for postage, we will send free, a Doll of 4 Lovely Dolls with an outfit of 30 dresses, hats, &c., worth $1 to any little girl, and our New Sample Book, containing samples and a price list of 100 new styles of Visiting Cards. Address ACME CARD CO., IVORYTON, CONN.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF Second-hand boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double fired and single. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman Sts.

sp4-tuf&s W B. MUNEGE & SON.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED three miles north of Burgettstown station, Fan Handle Ry.; property of the late John Ferguson; contains 215 acres; is one of the finest farms in that section of country; only 27 miles from Pittsburgh. For full particulars inquire on premises, or address J. W. FERGUSON, Bavington, Pa. de13-3tW

Self Cure Nervous Debility Lost Manhood and Power

A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now retired.) Full parts can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

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100,000 ROYAL PRESENTS!!! AND A Long Loan at 4 Per Cent.

THE publishers of the *Chicago Post and Courier* desire to secure 100,000 more subscribers. For 50 cents we will mail you our paper six months on trial, and immediately send you a sum hereof Royal, which will settle the holder to one of the following presents. All these presents will be given to these new 100,000 subscribers.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY:

10 Cash presents of $1,000 each; 10 U. S. Bonds, $500 each; 10 U. S. Greenbacks, $100 each; 100 U. S. Greenbacks, $10 each; 1,000 cash Presents of $1 each; 1 Grand Square Piano; 1 Grand Cabinet Organ; 100 Ladies' Gold watches, $40 each; 100 Silver Hunting-Case Watches, $20 each; 100 Stem-winding Nickel-Case Watches, $8 each; 50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $10 each; 50 Boys' Silver Watches, $10 each; 200 Waterbury Watches, $3.50 each; 50 Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, $15 each; 50 cents Gold Chains, $25 each; 20 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, $15 each; 10 Silver Dinner Services, $100 each; 10 Silver Tea Sets, $60 each. 10 Sets Parlor Furniture, $100 each; 500 Solid Gold Rings, $3 each; 500 Sets Solid Silver Teaspoons, 6 to a set; 5 Bicycles, $90 each; 1 matched pair Trotting Horses $1,000; 500 pairs Ladies' Roller Skates; and hundreds of other useful and valuable presents which we cannot enumerate here. All the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner. Presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. Every person sending us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper is also privileged to apply for a loan, to be made out of advertising profits, the amount to be borrowed being permitted to remain unpaid so long as the borrower remains a subscriber and keeps the interest paid. On the basis of 250,000 circulation (which will probably be doubled in the interest), and profits will approximate as follows: Receipts: 25c. yearly subscribers, $62,500; total, $62,500. Expenses: For paper and press work, 250,000 copies, 24 per line, $35 per inch, 24 issues, $840,000; total, $840,000. Editorial work, office, repairs, etc., $25,000; 100,000 presents, $40,000; total, $265,000, leaving a net profit of $435,000. For this enormous profit for sale of advertising space the *Chicago Post and Courier* depends on the 250,000 subsc

AN ASYLUM IN ASHES

Burning of a Catholic Orphans' Home in Brooklyn.

Some of the Little Inmates Thought to Have Perished in the Flames.

The Wonderful Heroism of a Sister of Charity.

In Her Attempt to Save Her Charges She is Fatally Injured.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The Catholic Male Orphan Asylum, at St. Mark's and Albany avenues, Brooklyn, burned this afternoon, and it is feared some of the children perished in the flames. The Sisters in charge think all escaped, but cannot tell until the roster of boys is called. The little fellows are now scattered about in the care of the residents of the neighborhood. The fire started in the drying room, which adjoined the southern end of the main building. This drying room also contained the boilers and heating apparatus, with a dormitory on the third floor, in which there were 60 orphans suffering from various complaints.

A SISTER'S BRAVERY.

Sister Mary Josephine, who was in the dormitory at the time the fire broke out, made a heroic effort to save the little ones. She remained in the room until absolutely driven out by the flames. Then she ran to a window, where she stood upon the cornice until Foreman McGroarty, of engine 14, from the roof of the building swung his coat to her. The Sister caught the coat but when McGroarty tried to pull her from her perilous position, she lost her grasp and fell to the ground. She struck upon her shoulders and head. She was conveyed to St. Catherine's Hospital in an unconscious condition. Joseph Ryan, a boy, tried to descend by a ladder from the same floor (third), and got within eight feet of the ground when the ladder parted. He received severe injuries. John McGrath, eight years old, jumped from the third story and was badly injured.

GIVING THE ALARM.

Mother De Chantel and Sister Anthony were in the office when the fire was discovered. They at once gave the alarm and proceeded to get the youngsters out of the building. There was 785 orphans in the main building, which is also known as St. John's Home. They were told to leave the Home and seek shelter in any neighboring house until called for. There was great excitement among the inmates. Hundreds of the little fellows ran out into the falling snow, hatless and coatless. The flames spread with great rapidity and the buildings were almost completely destroyed. The asylum and grounds occupied an entire block. The asylum building was 210 by 150 feet, three stories, with a mansard roof, and constructed of blue stone.

SHELTERING THE LITTLE INMATES.

There were about thirty Sisters in the asylum, and a number of them went out with the boys, but it was impossible to keep the little fellows together. They sought refuge in car stables, dwellings, saloons and stores near by. Rev. Father Bronson took nearly a hundred of them to his home, and the asylum attached to the Church Charity Foundation, close by, received another considerable number. Father Bronson, who was early at the scene and did excellent work in getting the inmates out, "hopes" no lives have been lost.

Edward Hasslett, a city official who reached the building soon after the fire occurred, says he never saw so much excitement. The children were running out of every entrance both on St. Mark and Albany avenues. Many of them were not entirely clad, but were soon provided with clothing of one kind or another by the neighbors. The second fire engine took fifteen minutes. Had the fire department come sooner he thinks the building would not have been such a loss.

John Watfield, a grocer, and George Irish, placed a ladder against the second story window on Albany avenue, and Irish handed down seven boys, when the crowd called to him to come down on account of the proximity of the flames, which were bursting out of the windows just beneath him.

ALL DID NOT ESCAPE.

Patrick Cahill is confident he saw a woman fall back from the window into the fire. He also believes that all the boys did not get out. Though all except those in the boiler wing escaped without trouble.

Engineer Jas. A. Watson said: "We had two engines of 60-horse power each. I was attending to the fires when one of the boys came rushing down shouting the building was on fire. I found he was right, and I banked my fires and filled the boilers with cold water so they could not explode. By this time the fire had reached the boiler-room. I had barely time to escape. I do not know how the fire originated, only that it broke out in the drying room."

One of the boys in the asylum said the fire was caused by another boy who went into the drying room with a lighted candle and acidentally set some clothes on fire. The flames, the boy said, leaped up in a moment and all who were in the room ran out.

Father Eugene P. Mahoney, who was in charge of the building, thinks all the children escaped. He gives credit to the firemen for their work. Some of the firemen took great risks on the high ladders they had to climb. The flames swept about them, and the timbers of the building seemed constantly about to give away. George Matthews, of Truck No. 3, had drawn a large hose with him up the ladder on the Albany avenue side after the interior had been burned out, and the walls seemed about to fall. He thought he had the hose securely lashed to the ladder, but when the water came through it was jerked from its fastenings and knocked Matthews to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. He was seriously injured. Another fireman was badly burned and otherwise injured by being knocked from the ladder by a piece of falling cornice.

FULLER DETAILS.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Brooklyn's latest horror is another evidence of the sad truth that no amount of good intention can atone for lack of proper precaution and vigilance. Hundreds of children in the asylum were tenderly protected against all harm, except that which could have been mostly easily guarded against—fire. There was a very large water hydrant in the yard with four butts, but there was no hose in or about the building, nor any other means of extinguishing fire, so what began as a trivial accident ended in an awful tragedy. The great trouble the firemen had to encounter was the mansard roof on the entire structure. Built of wood and allowing free access to the flames it acted, simply as a flue. All efforts of the firemen to combat the flames were futile. The gates were also locked, and the young men of the neighborhood who saw the fire first had to burst open the gates with a ramming-iron before they could get in. Chief Engineer Nevins now urges that mansard roofs be condemned at once as death traps.

HOW THE ASYLUM WAS CONSTRUCTED.

The upper floor of the asylum was divided into dormitories by stud and lath partition walls. The flooring and wainscotting were of yellow pine, and the space between the ceiling and slate roof was not filled in, so that the fire made its way rapidly along the upper floor. There were no dividing walls of brick at any point on this floor. At the time the fire began the larger boys of the institution were playing in the court yard, making slides on the newly fallen snow or snow-balling. It was visiting day and many parents of the children had come to see them. About thirty-five children were in the infirmary on the second floor under the care of Sister Anthony. Their little wan faces were peering at the windows watching the larger boys at play. On the floor above were twenty-five more children suffering from sore eyes under charge of Sister Mary Josephine, who was similarly affected. In the laundry below were Mrs. Feeney, the laundress, the assistant laundress and Sister Clementina.

THE CRY OF FIRE.

Mrs. Feeney noticed the smell of rags in the drying room, and on opening its doors a cloud of smoke poured out. The cry of "fire" was raised. The boys in the yard took it up and Sister Anthony, in charge of the sick ones in the infirmary, heard the alarming yell and soon saw black clouds of smoke swelling from the windows beneath. She immediately signaled attention from the little ones by clapping her hands. In the room of which she had charge seventy helpless little cripples were in bed. These she caused the strongest of the boys to take in their arms, and having made her charges form in line, she marched them safely out of the burning building, but on the floor above where the half blind children to the number of twenty-five were, under the charge of Sister Josephine a scene of most terrible panic ensued. The fear-stricken children ran about the room calling for help. Some rushed down the stairs into the blinding smoke. Others in their frantic fear huddled in the corners from which they were rescued and others fled to the roof.

SISTER JOSEPHINE'S DEATH.

The unfortunate Sister Josephine having lost all control over the children under her care, and her semi-blindness intensified by the clouds of smoke that filled the stairways and room, rushed for safety to the roof, where she appeared in the midst of the flame and smoke, calling loudly on the spectators for help, with the sad result already stated. A fireman, lying prone on the roof of the main building attempted to swing his overcoat to the imperiled Sister.

The first and second attempts were unsuccessful. The end of the coat fell short. He swung the coat a third time. Its edge just touched the building's roof. The Sister sprang and grasped it. For a moment it seemed as if her life was saved, and the crowd cheered lustily. For a moment she swung in air between the two buildings then her grasp relaxed and she fell to the ground, dying soon afterward.

A BOY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A boy and woman were now seen on the roof of the burning building. Three men placed a ladder against the wall, but the ladder did not reach within five feet of the roof. One of the men mounted the ladder and the little fellow leaped into his arms and was saved. The woman looked to the bottom of the ladder and to the flames gradually encroaching. The bystanders yelled to her to keep her courage up. She looked into the burning building, as if fascinated by the fire, and commenced edging away from the ladder. Suddenly the flames shot up beneath her feet, and with a cry of agony she fell backward into the blazing mass. With a crash the roof fell soon afterward, and soon the entire building was a mass of flames. Johnny Ryan, a little fellow seven years, old attempted to escape by climbing down a water pipe. The pipe gave way and he was borne to the hospital with his skull fractured.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE INMATES.

It is yet absolutely impossible to tell where the inmates of the institution can be found. In the institution houses, car stables and private homes the waifs found shelter. Late this afternoon the list of children was made up, and 123 were accounted for. While it may turn out that not one of these is among the ruins, the fact remains that tons of burnt timber, warped iron and fallen bricks which have not yet been removed may entomb many more cases than have been recovered. The trustees of the Home have hired a force of men to continue the search until it is settled beyond question that there are no more bodies in the wreck of the building.

THOSE WHO PERISHED.

In a room of the saved portion of the asylum proper are the bodies—thirteen in number—of those who have been found. They are tied up in sheets. Any effort to identify them would be perfectly useless. In that room is the only story of the loss of life so far as known. It is also now known that the little patients were so situated as to be almost completely cut off from escape, and the flames ate rapidly upward, thus preventing egress by the lower parts of the house.

Eddie McGrath, one of the kitchen boys, twelve years of age, was going in to wash cups when the fire broke out. He ran in and saved his little seven-year-old brother, who was on the second floor. Speaking to a *Union* reporter, McGrath said there were seven boys in the infirmary on the third floor, afflicted with sore eyes, and about twenty-three sick with malaria fever. He said that seven were unable to leave their beds, and suggested the probability that they were the first victims. Children were received at the Home on various conditions. The most of them were orphans and some half orphans. In addition to these a few have been committed by police magistrates, when their parents were either incapable or unwilling to properly care for them. The boys forming the last named class were in the greater part unwilling inmates, and these, it is believed, compose the mainly missing 123, having been set free by the fire, they prefer to remain at large.

CRITICISING THE MANAGEMENT.

Had the fire broken out at night and in the crowded main building instead of the infirmary, one shudders to think what the list of casualties would have been. Bishop Laughlin is the nominal President of the society which has the care of the orphans. The actual officers and managers are laymen. These laymen exercised the entire control and direction of matters. There are now many expressions of indignation against the management. The dead recovered until a late hour this afternoon number 13.

Sister Mary St. Josephine, who was killed, was thirty-five years old and had belonged to the order fifteen years. She has married sisters at Troy, N. Y., and a few days ago visited them with her father, eighty-four years old, who recently came from Ireland to see his children.

The walls of one wing of the asylum having been saved, the pecuniary loss will not be as heavy as first reported. Total insurance $97,500. The Coroner to-day empanelled a jury and then adjourned the inquest.

TWENTY-FOUR NOW KNOWN TO HAVE PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The searchers for the bodies in the ruins of St. John's Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn resumed their labors this morning. Almost all the ashes, brick and rubbish were removed during the day, but no more bodies were found. Twenty bodies were all "accounted for" in the ruins. There are still twenty orphans missing but they are believed to have escaped. Coroner Meuniger visited the ruins to-day. He noted the remains of twenty-two children and two adults. The Mother Superior has furnished the Coroner with a list of the boys killed. There names are:

JOHN and THOMAS FITZSIMMONS.
WILLIAM FOX.
PATRICK GILDEA.
CHARLES and FRANK DOUGHERTY.
EDWARD FORD.
THOMAS LAHEY.
JAMES DONOHUE.
JAMES CURRAN.
WILLIAM BURNS.
McCARRONS (2).
WILLIAM CLARK.
MICHAEL DONOHUE.
DANIEL CONNORS.
EDWARD RILEY.
EDWARD RANEY.
JOHN HORAN.
FRANK LEAKY and WILLIAM FINE.

Four other boys who were in the infirmary, are still missing. Mrs. Halloran, who was visiting the Asylum on the day of the fire, supposed lost, was found this evening with her little boy, at her residence on Vanderbilt avenue. Joseph Cline, eight years of age, was also found.

GAS EXPLOSION.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, PA., December 20.—About 2:30 this morning the wife of William Rabe, who resided in the house of Jacob Beck, on the corner of Main and Maiden streets, was awakened by the fumes of escaping natural gas. Arising instantly she lighted a lamp and went down into the kitchen where the gas was burning in the stove. She turned off the valve and then went into Beck's kitchen to do likewise, as both families lived in the one house and were accustomed to come and go through each other apartments at will. As she arose from the stooping position necessary to shut the valve, the gas that filled the room ignited and an awful explosion occurred. Both fronts of the building were blown into the street with a report that roused the whole vicinity.

Rabe and Beck rushed at once to the assistance of the unconscious woman. In putting out the flames from her clothing Rabe was severely burned on the hands, breast and feet, and Beck on the hand.

An alarm of fire brought the fire department to the spot promptly, and the flames were put out from the building. In a few minutes Mrs. Rabe regained consciousness and was removed to the house of a neighbor. She lingered until the forenoon in the most excruciating agonies when she expired. Rabe himself is in a serious condition. The damage done to the building will amount to $3,300, part of which is covered by insurance. The accepted theory of the explosion is that there was a leak in the main and the fluid followed the service pipes into the house, and there accumulated with the foregoing result. It is said that the People's Light and Heat Company knew of the leak, but delayed in having it repaired. In that case the indignation of the citizens is just and righteous.

HURLED FROM A BUILDING.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO INJURED IN AN ACCIDENT AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 21.—Three hundred feet of the iron frame work of a large hotel erected west of the main Exposition building, fell with a terrible crash to-day.

FRANK GREEN, colored, of Nashville, was instantly killed.

ALBERT FREESE, of Michigan, was mortally injured.

JAMES CARROLL, of Chicago, was severely injured internally.

Riter & Connelly, of Pittsburgh, were the contractors. The foreman in charge of the building, Mr. Miller, said it was the narrowest escape from death he had ever witnessed in his life on the part of forty odd workmen who were in the building. Most of the men were at work inside of the building. Those on top were Frank Green, the dead man, James Carroll, Albert Freese, Louis R. Curtis and N. Slemmerwitz. They all fell in a vegetable garden on Walnut street. The distance these men fell was 60 and 45 feet. Freese was at the greatest heighth, and Green, who was killed, was next to him. Miller attributes the accident to the weakness of the Walnut street foundations and the insufficiency of the supporting ropes. He stated also that the posts temporarily put up near the middle of the building were not driven far enough, and that with the very heavy weather lately experienced, and the strong wind blowing for the past two days the building was unable to stand, being top heavy with iron and timber. He had observed that the building had gone out of plumb from east to west about two feet and he had just attempted to remedy that deficit by having an extra tension put on the mainstays or ropes, when the structure swayed and with a crash came down.

COLLISION ON THE PANHANDLE.

DAYTON, December 21.—A collision occurred on the Panhandle railway on a heavy highland hill grade east of town at 3 o'clock this afternoon caused by a fog. An extra freight engine with eighteen cars was coming west down hill, run into a switch engine with six cars going up. The freight engine was a total wreck, while the six cars were thrown down the bank and the freight scattered. The switch engine was badly damaged, and three men injured by jumping. Benjamin Snell, the engineer, George Dugan, the fireman, and a brakeman named Timothy Brenenham, jumped from the top of a freight car down a fifty feet embankment, and was terribly bruised and injured inwardly. Loss of property, $150,000.

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS PERISHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 21.—The steamer City of New York, which arrived here yesterday from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings advices of a collision which occurred on November 5 between the Spanish steamer Butman and the Maria in the harbor of Manilla, Philippine Islands. The Maria was cut in two and sank within a few minutes. It is believed that twenty-one persons perished. The captain of the Maria was saved.

A MAD DAKOTA MOB

Pillage a Court House and Carry Off the Safe.

The Whole Country in Arms and Blooshed Liable to Follow.

Bold Robbery by a Band of Masked Men at Wheeling.

Detective Triplett Arrests the Man Whose Companion He Shot.

TRAVERSE, D. T., December 21.—Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock an armed mob of one hundred men, mostly from Wilmot, a small town in the southern part of the county seat of Roberts county, breaking in every door, and removing the county safe. Before making the attack a strong guard armed with Winchester rifles was stationed at the end of every street, and no one was permitted to enter or leave the town. An immense amount of property was destroyed. Not satisfied with the large safe, the mob attacked and carried off all the private property they could find. But few of the people of Traverse were stirring when the mob arrived. Sheriff Cummings attempted to resist the mob, but was immediately covered with a dozen Winchesters. The people, not wishing to see bloodshed, made no resistance. The mob remained about an hour, and then left with the safe and private property.

PREPARING FOR ANOTHER ATTACK.

A spy who has just arrived from Wilmot reports that a conference of 150 men was held in Mann's office in Wilmot. The chairman, standing on the top of the stolen safe, said the combination had been telegraphed for, and if not received by Sunday morning the safe would be blown open, and asked the question: "What shall we do if the books are not in the safe?" A motion was made and carried amid cheers and howls, to go to Traverse, sack and burn every building and hang every man found. Every man at the meeting was armed with Winchesters and shotguns. On receiving this news the Traverse officers ordered the women and children to leave the town, and they are rapidly departing. The mob are not expected to reach here much before dark. The buildings are being barricaded, and men are out over the country for arms and men. The force in Traverse at present is rather small for such an emergency. The men on the ground are well armed and will make a desperate fight. All the weakkneed have been asked to leave the town, but none have left. Men from the northern part of the county are coming to the rescue, but may not get here in time. Gov. Pierce will have troops here by to-morrow evening, but they also may be too late. The officers here are cool and will make the most of the circumstances. Governor Pierce telegraphed the sheriff to call every man in the county to his assistance and note any who refused. Excitement runs high. The county records have been secreted, no one excepting the register of deeds knows where.

BOUND, BEATEN AND ROBBED.

THE BRUTAL WORK OF SIX MASKED BURGLARS AT WHEELING.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., December 20.—The residence of Henry Workenhour, No. 1410 Wetzel street, was the scene, at 3 o'clock this morning, of a desperate and villainous robbery. Six masked men entered the house by bursting the door from its hinges with a coal-bank prop, and Mr. Workenhour and his wife, who are a very aged couple, were aroused by the noise, only to find themselves confronted by revolvers in the hands of the six intruders, who commanded and enforced silence while they bound and gagged the old people and their son. The helpless victims were then thrown upon a bed in the south room and beaten in a horrible manner, the blood from the wounds inflicted bespattering the walls and floor in all directions. The desperadoes then made a search of the premises, opening chests, cupboards, drawers and everything where money could possibly be secreted, scattering the contents about the floor in wild confusion. In one old chest in one corner of a room they found what they were evidently looking for, a sum of money amounting to $4,400, which was being zealously hoarded by the owners.

The presence of so large a sum in the house was explained by Mr. Workenhour, who said he owned a house in Bellaire some three years ago, in which a saloon was kept. There was a serious fight in the house, and as by the laws of Ohio the owner of such property is liable for damages in such cases he drew his money from the bank and ever afterwards kept it at home. The money was in six shot bags and a large tin box and all in gold and silver coin. The robbers coolly divided the spoils in the presence of the family and then departed going in different directions. Two of them were tracked in the snow to the North Wheeling ferry landing and one or two other out the Hempfield road to Mt. de Chantel but none were captured.

DETECTIVE TRIPLETT AT WORK.

HE ARRESTS THE MAN WHOSE COMPANION HE WAS FORCED TO KILL.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

UNIONTOWN, December 21.—Interest in the Keener-Triplett tragedy has been revived by the arrest of Walter Hostetter, of McClellantown, on warrants issued by Detective W. H. Triplett, of Youngstown, O., charging Hostetter with burning the barns of Henry Lockrone and William Coffman in July last. Triplett, who is chief of the Mahoning Valley Detective Agency at Youngstown, O., was employed by several McClellantown farmers to ferret out the burning of the barns, and came here in September for that purpose. He disguised himself as a coal digger, and became intimate with Samuel Kenner and Walter Hostetter, around whom he had woven a network of evidence. He was about ready to cause their arrest, but on October 8 they became satisfied that he was a detective, and made a violent assault upon him, during which he killed Kenner with a shotgun. He was committed to jail, but was subsequently released on $12,000 bail, his trial having been continued to March. Meanwhile he has been following up the clues which connect Hostetter with the barn burning. It is also charged that he burned the barn of Harvey Monteeth, at Smithfield; that he and his confederates had planned the burning of the barns of Jonathan Galey, George and Conrad Diffenbaugh and Jared Johnson, and that he was the author of various burglaries in the McClellantown community

MADE FORGING A BUSINESS.

THE CROOKED DOINGS OF JOSEPH HERZOG, THE LANCASTER GROCER.

LANCASTER, PA., December 21.—The assignee of Joseph Herzog, the bankrupt grocer, whose extensive forgeries have startled this community, has discovered that Herzog's liabilities are heavier than even suspected upon information previously received. They may even run to $150,000. Until the notes all mature and the creditors present their statements, it will be impossible to figure out the entire defalcation, and to distinguish the bogus from genuine paper. Of the latter there is probably $20,000 to $25,000, but the forgeries are the most extensive ever committed in Lancaster. They seem to have occupied the entire time and attention of Herzog in keeping up his line of discounts at the half dozen banks he dealt with, each of which was in ignorance of his operations with the others.

Much of the money which passed through his hands was expended in paying interest and discount, and much more lost in unprofitable speculations, as he bought large stocks of goods and sold them at ruinously low rates to raise ready money. It is learned that for some time prior to his arrest he contemplated flight to Canada or suicide, and to-day it was rumored that he had hanged himself in his cell, but the report had no foundation. There is no prospect that he can secure bail on the constantly increasing number of charges against him.

The Army of Idlers.

The number of idle workingmen in the two cities, that is to say men who are idle and want work, is much smaller than is generally supposed. The army of idlers has been variously estimated at from 20000 to 25,000, but these figures are a gross exaggeration of the real state of affairs. Thomas A. Armstrong, of the *Labor Tribune*, is at present compiling statistics which will show that from 8,000 to 10,000 is a very liberal estimate of the unemployed toilers in all branches of industry. The aggregate in Allegheny county does not exceed 14,000. Only one class of skilled laborers, the flint glass workers, are reported on a strike. They are about 400 in number.

It is true there is a depression in the staple industries of Pittsburgh but the situation is not alarming by any means. There seems, however, to be a concerted effort to make it so. A well known manufacturer speaking of this matter said Pittsburgh had been indirectly credited with reductions which took place hundreds of miles away. He instanced the railroad reductions which were scattered over a number of States but had been ingeniously bunched together and appeared in foreign papers as coming from Pittsburgh. The speaker did not think there were more than 8,000 men idle in both cities. Assuming that one-half of these are ordinary laborers and averaging their families at three each there would be a total of 12,000 persons in Pittsburgh and Allegheny without visible means of support It is the laboring class that is most affected by the reductions. Skilled workmen who receive anywhere from $2 50 to $5 a day are, generally speaking, able to stand a few weeks, enforced idleness. Dollar a day men who have families to support will doubtless encounter no little difficulty in keeping the wolf from the door during the winter.

At this season of the year industrial activity is the exception, not the rule. During the holidays mills and factories of all kinds generally suspend operations temporarily for repairs. This as a matter of course adds largely to the number of idle employes. There has been a marked tendency toward economic measures on the part of employers during the past month. In many of the iron mills the quota of employes has been materially reduced, while others are only making half time. Manufacturers manifest a strong disposition to curtail expense. Most of the men employed in the iron mills at present are working on special orders.

Fast Mail in 1836

While rummaging his old papers, the other day, Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa, came across his application made to Postmaster General Randall, June 19, 1836, for a postal route from "St. Louis to Dubuque, in the Territory of Missouri." It was sent to Washington a few days after the Postmaster General had named a steamboat to carry the mail down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh and Louisville to St. Louis at an expense of $5,000 yearly. General Jones wrote: "Owing to the break-up in the spring, mail matter is sometimes six months in transit from the East to Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri, and, being carried on horseback and in open stage wagons, much of it is lost and the remainder so badly worn as to make the addresses on the letters and newspapers almost illegible. A steamboat could be secured at an expense of $4,000 per season to carry the mail from St. Louis to Dubuque. Should at any time the Rock Island and Keokuk rapids be so low that they could not be navigated a deduction from the boat-owner's compensation could be made with which to pay the carrier on horseback. I recommend that you adopt the experiment. Give us a weekly mail for a season at least." The General's request was granted, and the experiment has since been continued with the addition of mail trains.

Was Blaine Ever Anything Else?

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Rep.)

Mr. Blaine's letter dismissing his suit against the Indianapolis *Sentinel* is exceedingly ill-tempered and unfair in its spirit. In effect he says that he could not get a just verdict in Indiana. This is a serious accusation to make against the people of a whole State. It is a serious accusation against the Federal Court, which in Indiana is Republican in all its branches, and which in all other States, whether Republican or Democratic, is honest and impartial. It seems to us that Mr. Blaine might have withdrawn his libel suit against the *Sentinel* without libeling the whole State of Indiana, her jury system, and her courts of justice.

A New Issue.

(Boston Herald.)

As neither Mr. Blaine's sore head nor the disentombed bloody shirt has served to fire the Republican heart, the leaders are looking about for a new issue. Ex-Secretary Boutwell, an experienced and cool-headed observer, is quoted by a Washington correspondent as saying that he believes the question of prohibition is soon to become the great political issue of the country, and that the Republicans will be compelled to take it up. Judging from the reckless manner in which they are voting for license in local elections, we should say a large proportion of them would need to be converted first.

—The centre of our population has for a century moved westward with remarkable regularity, beginning at a point on the eastern shore of Maryland and reaching one ten miles west of Cincinnati. It is calculated, however, that progress in that direction is stopped, in consequence of the rapid growth of many Atlantic coast cities and the advancement of some of the Southern States.

FATAL FIRING.

Frank Rice Killed by an Officer Last Evening.

Daring Attempt to Rescue a Prisoner in Allegheny.

A Battle in the Gutter Which Ends in Death.

The Story as Told by the Policeman Corroborated by Witnesses.

William Rice, aged nineteen, was shot and killed on Ransom street, Allegheny, Sunday afternoon, by Patrolman Jacob Snyder. Rice was endeavoring to rescue his cousin, James Rice, whom the officer had under arrest. Officer Snyder was interviewed by a POST representative at the Allegheny lock-up, and his account covers the leading features of the tragedy. He said:

"When on duty, about 4 o'clock, I was attracted by a disturbance at the Half-Way House, at Hope and Lacock streets. I went to the scene and saw a party of about six young fellows making demonstrations against the house in a passage way that led to the bar. They appeared to have been drinking. On coming outside they picked up stones from a neighboring yard and commenced throwing at the building. James Catteral appeared to be the most intoxicated and demonstrative of the crowd, and I arrested him. I was taking him in the direction of the patrol box at Main and Madison streets, when some one in the party called out: Don't you let him take you that way; that ain't the way to the Mayor's office. To save trouble, I started down Lacock street with the prisoner, while the rest of the party followed using abusive language. I went up Ransom street and attempted to cross the railroad embankment, but it was too slippery to get up with a prisoner. I then turned back and retraced Ransom street. Billy Rice was in the rear and said: 'Kill him; why don't you kill him?' I turned round and he put his hand in his hip pocket as if to draw a pistol. "I want you fellows to keep away from me. I havn't anything to do with you," I said to him. I changed the nippers with which I was holding the prisoner from my left to my right hand, and put my revolver in the side pocket of my overcoat.

THE ATTACK.

As we got near Lacock street, Billy Rice put his arms around me, and, placing his knee against my back, threw me in the gutter, the prisoner falling on me. He then grasped my throat and said: 'Kill him, the dirty dog; kill him.' This was apparently said to his cousin James. I wrestled with them while lying on my back in the gutter, and fearing I was about to be murdered, I drew my revolver and fired at random. Billy Rice, who was choking me, jumped up and ran around the corner. I did not know that he was hit. I still had Catteral's wrist in the nippers, and took him to the patrol box at James and Ohio streets. I turned in an alarm, and when the patrol wagon came and Catteral was secured we drove down Lacock street to capture the rest of them. James Brice was arrested at Dr. Gray's, where Billy was lying, and that was the first I knew that I had killed him."

THE OFFICER CORROBORATED.

The officer's story was corroborated in all its essential details by Samuel Swan and J. E. Goddard, two residents of Ransom street, who live near the scene and who were eye-witnesses of the fatality.

After Rice was shot he jumped up and ran down Ransom street, to Lacock. Here he circled around the corner and fell a couple of rods from the intersection. He was picked up bleeding at the mouth and nostrils. Doctor Gray was summoned, but before he could get his case of instruments the wounded man was brought to the office, which was only a few doors from where he had fallen. The doctor made an examination and found faint evidences of life, but Rice died almost immediately after being taken into the office. A superficial examination showed that the ball had entered just below the right nipple. In the opinion of the surgeon it had penetrated the lungs and likely the heart. Blood flowed from the nose and mouth, but there was no hemorrhage from the wound. Late in the evening the remains were taken to Charles Peebles & Co.'s, Sandusky street. The Coroner was notified and he viewed the body. No pistol was found on Rice's person. At the request of friends the corpse was taken to Cosgrave's undertaking rooms, on Ohio street. About midnight a post mortem examination was made by Drs. Gray and Buchanan. It was found that the ball had passed through the right lung and entered the spinal column. An inquest will be held this morning.

James Catteral was interviewed at the lockup. He stated that they had all gone into the Half Way House and ordered beer. Some trouble arose about paying for the drinks, and the proprietor threw them out. While coming out of the passage way he slipped and fell, when Officer Snyder arrested him. The remainder of his story was not very clearly told, and it developed nothing new regarding the affair.

The proprietor of the Half Way House where the first disturbance occurred, was interviewed. He denied the presence of the men in the house, and claimed there was no disturbance in the neighborhood to his knowledge. He admitted, however, that he was in the bar room during the entire afternoon. The Coroner will likely get another version from him at the inquest.

The deceased was a bricklayer and lived with his father, John Rice, at No. 44 Monterey avenue, Allegheny. His father is now in St. Louis at the bedside of another son who is dying. He has been telegraphed for, but no word was received from him last night. Friends of the dead man say he was orderly when sober, but the accounts at the Mayor's office are not so favorable. Officer Snyder was very much affected by the outcome of the affair, but stated that he only shot when he believed his own life was imperiled. He is married and is the father of nine children. When his wife heard the intelligence she was grief stricken. The revolver with which the shooting was done is a self-acting Smith & Wesson, 32 calibre. Snyder was detained at the Mayor's office to await the result of the inquest. He has served ten years on the Allegheny force under four different Mayors, Dram, McCallum, Phillips, and Wyman. Public opinion is somewhat divided as to whether the officer shot too hastily or not, but the statement of eyewitnesses shows that he was in a very bad predicament when he used his weapon. Ten years ago, under Mayor McCallum's administration, Officer Snyder was badly beaten about the head by bricks and handy billys while arresting two men named Murphy and Sullivan on Irwin avenue. He was almost killed in this assault, and his skull yet shows the marks of the blows.

Corrected.

Miss Anna Johnson, of 24 Front street, Columbus, Ohio, says: "I suffered from an aggravated form of constipation and indigestion for several months. My family physician tried all kinds of medicines and pills, but to no effect. I began to think my case was a hopeless one. A friend of mine (Mrs. Elvira Redmond, of East Long street, this city), called, and seeing the condition I was in, recommended me to try your MANALIN. I must say I had but little faith in the medicine, but after I had taken a few doses I was convinced that MANALIN was the medicine for me. After I had taken one bottle I was entirely well of my complaint. I consider it one of the best remedies for constipation I have ever used. I have several friends who are using it. They think it an excellent remedy. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with constipation or indigestion. Any one doubting this statement is invited to call on me at 24 Front street."

Mr. Milton Knotts, Urbana, O., writes: "Last November one year ago I was taken sick, and called in our family physician. He examined me and said I had symptoms of typhoid fever. He gave me medicine for two weeks or more without any relief. I began to think that my days on earth were fast closing in. I saw at once that his medicine would not reach my disease. Just as I was about to conclude that I would have to die, my daughter brought me one of your pamphlets. I noticed a case whose symptoms were like mine, and PERUNA and MANALIN had cured him. I concluded at once to try it. I procured one bottle of PERUNA and one of MANALIN, and took them as directed, and before I had used the two bottles I began to receive strength and gain in flesh. I finished the rest of the two bottles and continued its use until the third bottle was used. When they were used I could eat anything I wanted to and go about my work. I consider that if it hadn't been for your PERUNA I would have been in my grave. Parties wishing information can write me at the above place. I recommend your medicine wherever I go."

Mr. John R. Davis, Moundsville, W. Va., writes: "I have been handling your PERUNA ever since its introduction. All who have used it speak highly of its curative properties. I consider it a reliable remedy."

Mr. George Fisher, Portsmouth, O., writes: "I am handling your PERUNA, and having a good trade on it. It gives splendid satisfaction."

sel0-xwk W-to-nR

NEW YORK, March 21, 1883.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and, in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaint and all bilious diseases no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. Va.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

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N. B.—Evening Sessions commence Monday, Sept. 15. For circulars address

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FINANCE AND TRADE

A Fairly Active Borrowing Demand For Money.

Real Estate and Local Stocks Quiet and Featureless.

Weekly Review of Pittsburgh Markets.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

In financial circles yesterday the situation was unchanged. The borrowing demand for money was fairly active, and no one experienced any difficulty in securing all desired when acceptable collateral was tendered, as the banks are all well supplied with loanable funds. The demand for discounts from the manufacturing establishments is not so great as it was a few weeks ago, which is an evidence that business is not in such a depressed state as pictured by the chronic croakers. The withdrawals for use of establishments now in operation are almost, if not altogether counter-balanced by the deposits, showing conclusively that trade is not entirely stagnant; neither are collections impossible, as they are reported in most instances, readily met. Dealers in holiday goods have been active borrowers during the past few weeks, but now that the season is fast drawing to a close, it is expected that they will be able to lift all the paper taken by them and add some to the already large surplus of funds held by the banks. The demand for money from the oil trade is fairly active at 6@8 per cent, on certificates, with a margin of from 10 to 20 cents. Eastern exchange continues in liberal supply, and trading is done on a par basis. The movement in currency to and from the country is active, indicating that business in the interior is at least fair. Rates of interest remain unchanged at 6@7 per cent. for prime commercial acceptances, and 5½@6½ per cent. for 30 and 60 day loans.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges, $1,312,928 48; Balances, $315,804 52.

LOCAL STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

The real estate market continues fairly active for the season. The inquiry is good for all classes of property, especially for small suburban residences and vacant lots. The plow works of Breed & Edward's, at the intersection of Penn avenue and Water street, was offered at public sale yesterday afternoon by the assignee, Ogden M. Edwards, but in the absence of a satisfactory preliminary bid the sale was postponed indefinitely. W. A. Herron & Sons closed a sale of two lots in the Thirty-first ward at the rate of $2,500 an acre. James W. Drape & Co. have made the following sales: House with seven rooms, with lot about 20x100 feet, near the parks in Allegheny, for $5,500; also, house of eight rooms, with lot about 20x90 feet, similarly located, for $9,500; also, part of a property in the East End, lot 50x100 feet, with frame house, $2,100; also an interest in a house and lot on Thirty-fifth street, $2,200; also a property on Troy Hill for $1,000.

The local security market was entirely without feature, and not a transaction was heard of anywhere.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

James McC. Creighton, Esq., General Manager of the Empire line, was in the city yesterday.

The coupons due on the Junction railway bonds January 1, 1885, will be paid at maturity at the Tradesmen's National Bank.

At Lancaster, Pa., yesterday Charles A. Locher, a druggist, failed on executions aggregating $7,000. Liabilities unknown.

Emge & Finch's saloon, on Carson street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second street, South Side, has been closed by the Sheriff.

The exports (exclusive of specie) at the port of New York for the week ended yesterday were $6,620,608, against $7,845,000 the previous week.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51¾	51¾
Reading Railroad	9 7-16	9½
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buf.	2⅝	2¾
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57¾
United Co. N. J.	194½	194¾
Central Trans. Co.	36½	
A. V. R. R. 7 30s	118	
P., C. & St. L. bonds		119¾
N. Pacific common	16¾	17
N. Pacific preferred	40¾	40⅞
Lehigh Nav. gation	38¾	38¾
Philadelphia and Erie	12¾	13
N. Central R. W	87	

IN NEW YORK.

The Wall Street Market Feverish and Unsettled.

BOSTON, December 23.—Wool steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Money 1@1½ per cent.; closed offered at 1 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills dull at 480¾; demand 484¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government weak.

3 per cent. bonds...101¾ | U. S. new 4s.....123¾
U. S. 4½s.....112½ | Pacific 6s of '95.....126

STOCKS.

Railways firm.

State securities dull.

The stock market opened weak and prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent., the latter in Delaware and Hudson, which fell to 73⅝. Subsequently a firmer tone prevailed and an advance of ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. took place. Lackawanna rose 1¼, to 89⅝; Northwestern ¾, to 85⅜; St. Paul ⅝, to 73⅝; Delaware and Hudson 1, to 74½; Lake Shore ⅜, to 68⅝; Union Pacific ⅜, to 48⅝, and Western Union ⅜, to 87⅜. In the afternoon Delaware and Hudson made a further advance to 75⅛, but later on there was a sharp pressure to sell. Coolers and Western Union, Jersey Central and Reading were the special features. The former declined from 42¾ to 39¾, and the latter from 20 to 18⅜. Western Union was more active and declined ⅜ to 86¾. Lackawanna returned to 92⅛ and Delaware and Hudson to 74. The weakness in those shares had an adverse effect on the general market, and Northwest sold down to 85½, St. Paul 72¾, Lake Shore 62⅜, New York Central 85⅜, Northern Pacific 40⅜, and Pacific Mail to 55⅝. The market closed weak and depressed. Business was only moderate, and at times trading was at a standstill.

Lending rates were firmer, leading shares commanding 1 1-28@1 3-64 per cent. per diem for use.

As compared with last night, closing prices are ¼ to 2⅛ per cent. lower, except for Central Pacific, Rock Island, Lackawanna, Michigan Central, Pacific, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Erie, Omaha, Texas Pacific and Louisville and Nashville, which were ⅛ to 1¾ per cent. higher.

TRANSACTIONS

aggregated 199,000 shares as follows: 60,000 Delaware and Lackawanna, 25,000 Lake Shore, 44,000 St. Paul and 17,000 Western Union.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	112½	Louisville & Nash.	75⅝
Erie 2ds	86⅛	Louisville & N. A.	5
Lehigh & Wilkes.	83	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
Louisiana consols	74½	Do. 2ds	5
Missouri 6s	103½	Memphis & Chas.	26⅝
St. Joe	110	Michigan Central.	85
St. P. & S. C. 1sts	116¾	Min. & St. Louis.	10
Tennessee 6s, old.	41	Do. preferred.	25
Tennessee 6s, new.	41	Missouri Pacific.	90¾
Tex. Pac. L. G.	38	Mobile & Ohio.	6½
Do Rio Grande.	53½	Morris & Essex of	115
Union Pacific 1sts	119½	Nashville & Chat.	34¼
Do Land Grant	106¾	N. J. Central	89½
Do Sinking fund	118	Norfolk & W. pref	20
Virginia 6s	38	Northern Pacific	17
Va. con. ex-m. cou.	38	Do. preferred	40¾
Do. deferred	6	Chicago & N. W.	86⅝
Adams Express	125	Do. preferred	122⅜
Allegheny Central	3½	New York Central	85¾
Alton & Terre H.	5	Ohio Central	1½
Do. preferred	70	Ohio & Miss	18½
American Express	91	Do. preferred	69
B., C. R. & N.	55	Ontario & West	12
Can. Pacific	44½	Oregon Nav.	71
Canada Southern	31	Oregon Transcon.	14¼
Central Pacific	38½	Oregon Improv't.	21
Chesapeake & O.	8¾	Pacific Mail	55¾
Do. pref. 1sts	19	Panama	98
Do 2ds	7	Peoria D. & E.	12½
Chicago & Alton	128	Pittsburgh	136
Do. preferred	145	Pullman Pal. Car	75
C., B. & Q.	175	Reading	19
C., St. L. & N. O.	82	Rock Island	107
C., St. L. & Pitts.	63¼	St. L. & S. F.	20
Do. preferred	15	Do. preferred	39½

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

Mining stocks were quiet with a decline in some shares. Horn Silver sold at 4 05@4 95; Chrysolite, 80; Consolidated Pacific, 1.05; Standard, .52@.56; Sutro, .10@.11; Plymouth, .16; Albion, .12, and Breese, .16.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, December 23.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	143	A. & T. 1st 7s	121
Rutland pref.	17¾	Do land grant 7s	118¼
Allouez Min. Co.	⅜	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	105
Calumet & H.	145	A. & T. R. R.	76⅞
Franklin	85	Boston & Albany.	69¾
Pewabic	1¼	Boston & Maine.	167
Quincy	25	C., B. & Q.	117⅝
Flint & P. M. pref.	88	Cin. San. & Cleve.	10½
Osceola	9	Eastern R. R.	48¼
Water Power	2½	Flint & P. M.	18
Boston Land	8½	N. Y. & N. E.	10¾

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 23.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Belcher	20	Navajo	12
Bodie Cons	13½	Ophir	65
Challar	2⅝	Potosi	
Con. Virginia	15	Savage	7
Crown Point	80	Sierra Nevada	75
Eureka Con.	16	Union Cons	75
Gould & Curry	15	Utah	40
Hale & Norcross	87½	Yellow Jacket	15
Mexican	75	Con. Pacific	40

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 23.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day £100,000 for shipment to Austria. Consols for money 99 3-16; account 99 9-16; Erie, 14¾; seconds, 58⅝; New York Central, 83¾; Illinois Central, 92⅜; Pennsylvania Central, 58; Reading 10½; Canadian Pacific, 45⅝; St. Paul, 75⅝. Spirits petroleum 7@7½; refined 6⅝@7¼. Linseed oil 29@29½.

PARIS, December 23.—Rentes, 78f 62½c.

LIVERPOOL, December 23.—Cotton in good demand; middling upland 5 15-16d; Orleans 16-6d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 9,700 bales. Breadstuffs firm; California No. 1 wheat 6s 10d@7s 2d. Corn—New western mixed 5s 6d. Turpentine 23s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester—Cloth quiet; yarn steady, though somewhat inactive. Receipts of wheat for three days, 269,000 quarters; American, 185,000 quarters; corn, 50,300 quarters.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Markets.

During the past week trade in all departments has been light and unsatisfactory. Dealers in holiday goods have enjoyed a liberal patronage, although the volume obtained has not been so large as during the same time last year. The inquiry has been for a cheaper grade of goods, and the amount of money which has changed hands has not been so large in the aggregate. In the course of a week or two, however, a revival is looked for in all branches of the mercantile trade.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The flour and grain markets have been steady, and in the main quiet for the past week and prices nominally unchanged. Wheat and corn have been weak on increased receipts and a slight reduction is to be noted. Oats continue firm, and prices are hardening. Millfeed and hay are firm and steady.

At the Grain and Flour Exchange yesterday the following sales were made: One car mixed car corn, spot, at 45c, and one car yellow car corn, to arrive at 46½c.

MISCELLANEOUS—The market for country produce has been rather dull for several days, and prices remain nominally unchanged. The receipts of poultry and game yesterday were heavy, but the demand was exceptionally large and all offered found ready sale at figures slightly above our quotations. Butter, eggs and cheese continue firm at previous prices. Foreign and domestic fruits are in good demand and bring full prices. Vegetables of all kinds are in fair request at quotations.

GROCERIES—The grocery market remains dull. Retail dealers continue to buy sparingly and as a result there is very little movement in any department. Coffees are steady. Sugars are firm, but unchanged. Molasses are stiff and firmly held at full prices. Spices are in fair demand. Teas are quiet and unchanged. Canned goods are meeting with a fair holiday demand and prices on some articles have brought higher figures.

PROVISIONS—The market for hog products rules quiet at previous quotations.

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
December	71⅞	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛
January	72¾	72¾	71⅞	71⅞
February	73	73	72⅝	72⅝
May	79⅛	79⅝	78¾	78¾
Cash wheat	74¾			

CORN.

December	35½	35⅝	35¼	35¼
January	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛
February	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
May	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛
Cash corn	35⅝			

OATS.

December	24⅞	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝
January	24⅝	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞
February	24⅞	25¼	24⅛	25
May	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28⅛

Car lots—Wheat, 483; corn, 517; oats, 96.

The regular report of the visible supply shows the following changes: Wheat, increase, 1,775,970 bushels; corn, decrease, 290,500 bushels; oats, decrease, 343,000 bushels.

Flour and Grain

FLOUR—Fancy Minn. patents	$5 50	@5 75
Fancy winter patents	5 50	@5 75
Fancy family winter	4 75	@5 00
Choice family (ch'ce red wintr)	4 50	@4 75
XX family (medium winter)	4 25	@4 75
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 50	@4 75
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 00	@4 50
Oat meal (common brands)	5 75	@6 00
Do (fancy brands)	6 25	@7 00
Rye flour	3 50	@3 75
Buckwheat flour per cwt	2 75	@
Cornmeal, choice per bushel	65	@ 70
Do country	62	@ 65
WHEAT—No. 1 Longberry	83	@ 84
No. 1 Fults	81	@ 82
No. 2	78	@ 80
CORN—Prime yellow shell old	43	@ 44
High mixed shelled old	43	@ 44
Prime yellow ear, new	46	@ 47
Mixed ear, new	45	@ 46
New yellow shelled	44	@ 45
New mixed, shelled	40	@ 43
OATS—No. 2 white	32	@ 32½
Light mixed	30	@ 30¾
Black mixed	29	@ 30
RYE—Pennsylvania	63	@ 64
Western	61	@ 62
BARLEY—Pennsylvania	68	@ 75
Western	60	@ 70
Canada	85	@ 88
MILLFEED—Bran, firm; spring, in bulk, $13 50 per ton; winter wheat bran $13 75@14 25; City mills, in sacks, $15 00; middlings $17 00@20 00, as to quality; chopped feed $20 00@21 00, as to quality.		
HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $18 00@19 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; upland do. $12 00@14 00.		

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 3@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

APPLES—We quote at $1 50@2 00 for choice per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 50@3 00.

BEANS — Prime medium $1 60@1 65 per bushel; prime marrowfats $1 85@2 00 per bushel; prime navies $1 65@1 70; Limas 4½@5c.

BUTTER—Choice country 18@20c; dairy 20@25c; common to medium 8@10c; prime creamery 26@27c; choice creamery 27@30c.

BEES-WAX—Quoted at 25@28c per lb.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 13@13½c; do. skims 8@10c; York Goshen 13½@14c; Sweitzer 12½@15c as to quality; Limberger 12@14c.

CRANBERRIES—In boxes $4 50@5 00; in barrels $14 00@15 00.

EGGS—Fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio eggs 22@23c per dozen; pickled 20@22c; cold storage 22@25c.

FEATHERS—We quote 40@45@50c, according to quality, in original packages; 4@5c more in small lots.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $3 00@3 50 per box; lemons $3 00@3 50 per box; bananas $1 25@1 50@2 50 per bunch.

GAME—Wild ducks $2 50@3 00; geese, $3 50@4 50; quail $1 75@2 00; pheasants $4 50@5 00; squirrels $1 25@1 50 per dozen; rabbits 20@30c per pair. Venison—Saddles 15@18c; dressed do. hide on 13@14c; whole deer 8@10c. Pigeons 35c per pair.

HOPS—26@40c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 18@20c; choice buckwheat 14@16c; California 16@18c.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Rose 43@45c per bushel on track; from store 50c; Jersey sweets $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c per pair dressed 10@12c per lb.; turkeys 8@10c per lb. live geese dressed 12½@14c per lb.

PORK—We quote at 9@9c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 6@6½c; Virginia, 6½@7c; roasted, $1 65@1 75 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed 1½@1¾c; all wool, 3½@3½c.

SEEDS—Small cloverseed, $4 75@5 00; large $4 85@5 25; timothy seed, $1 45@1 60; orchard grass, $1 80; blue grass, $1 60@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country $4 00@5 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country 5½@6c; do in cakes 6@6½c, city do 6¾@7c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $1 60@1 65 per barrel; celery, 30@40c per dozen; cabbage in bulk, $5 00@6 00 per hundred.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio washed 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

NUTS—Hickory, $1 25@1 50 per bushel; shellbarks, $2 00@2 50. Chestnuts $3 00@4 00 per bushel.

Groceries.

Sugars.		Syrups.	
Stand cut loaf	7 @	Maple flav'd	50 @83
Powdered	7 @	Choice sugar syrup	35 @
Standard granulated	6¼@ 6¾	Good do. do	28 @30
Palisade	6¾@	Rock candy d'ps ⅝ bbls	90 @
Confec'tra A	6 @	Blackstrap	19 @
Standard A	6 @	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Pa ace	5¾@	Fancy, new c.	53 @55
Crescent A	5¾@	Choice	50 @52
Windsor A	5¾@	Prime	40 @50
Ridgewood A	5¾@	Good	47 @48
Choice lt. yel	5⅝@ 5¾	*Salt.*	
Fair do	5 @ 5¼	No. 1 per bbl	$ 95
Good do	5¼@	Extra	1 05
Common do	4¾@	Dairy	1 35
Green Coffees.		Coarse Cryst Salt	1 35
Fancy Rio	13 @14	*Starch.*	
Choice Golden Rio	12 @13½	Gloss	6 @8
Prime Rio	11 @	Corn	6½@8
Good do	11½@	*Rice.*	
Fair do	9½@ 11	Head Carolina	7 @7¼
Old Gov Javas	22@	Choice do	6¾@7
Maracaibo	13 @15	Prime do	6¼@6¾
Mocha	24 @25	Rangoon	5½@6
Santos	12 @13	Louisiana	6 @6½
Laguayra	11½@14	*Soda.*	
Roasted Coffees.		Bi Carb in kgs	4 @4½
In papers	14¾@18	Do assort pap's	6 @
In bulk	13½@16	Do do¼ pap's	6½@
Lower grades	11½@12½	Salsoda in kegs	1½@
Java in pap's	25½@27½	do in bbls	1½@
Java in bulk	24½@25½	Granulated do. 60 boxes	2 @
Spices—Whole.		*Candles.*	
Cloves	14 @17	Star, full w'gt	12 @
Allspice	7 @	Hotel	12 @
Sifted	9 @	Stearine	11 @
Cassia	8 @		
Pepper	16¾@19		
Nutmegs	60 @75		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$3 25	Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c
Lon. Lay's do	3 50	Do Ivica	23 c
Muscatels, new	3 25	Do shelled	40 c
New Valencia	9¾@10	Walnuts, Naples	20 c
Old Valencia	8¾@9	Sicily filberts	14 c
Ondara do	8 @13½	Smyrna figs	15 @18
Seedless	8 @8	Maccaroni	8 @12
Sultanas	9 @	Vermicelli	8 @12
Dates	5 @6½	Tapioca	4½@
Currants	5½@6¾	Brazil nuts	12 @
Prunes	5½@6	Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	5 00
Lemon Fancy Medium	6 @12	Lemon peel ₱ lb	16 c
Do 75s	10½@	Pecans	12½c
Do 80s	10 @	Sage	4½c
Do 90s	9 @	Citron ₱ lb	20@25 c
Equal quantities of each	10½@	Almonds, Sicily	20 c

CANNED GOODS.

New fat peas		Red cherries	90@1 10
new	$1 85@1 75	Lima beans, 2lbs	$1 25
Powdered	80@85	Soda do do	90c
Raspb'rs new	1 20@1 25	String do do	85c
Strawberries	1 00@1 10	Pumpkins do	@90c
Gooseberries	1 00@	Damson plums	2 50@ 10
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Greengages	1 60
Extra do	2 25@	Egg plums	1 60
Stan peaches	1 90@1 90	California apricots	1 90
Pickled do 3lb cans	2 25	Do pears	1 60
Do bbl 1,200	5 50	Do greengage	2 50
½ bbls 1,200	4 00@	Do egg	2 75
Do bbls 2,400	7 50@	Tomatoes	85 @90 c
Winslow's corn	1 30	Salmon, 1lb	1 35@1 40
Other brands	85c@1 00	Kidney do	1 60@
Baker's corn	60@ 15	Blackberries	90c

TEAS.

Oolong, Amoy fair	21	@23
do do good	24	@30
do do superior	27	@30
do do fine	29	@31
Formosas, good	30	@31
do superior	31	@33
do fine	35	@37
do choice	38	@45
do choicest	47	@
Japan, common	18	@20
do medium	20	@25
do fine	28	@30
do choice	32	@42
Hyson, 1st	35	@40
Hyson, 2d	25	@30
do Young, 1st	30	@40
do do 2d	18	@22
Gunpowder, 1st	60	@84
Twankays	17	@22
Congou, choice	47	@52
do fine	37	@42
Imperial, 1st	16	@35
Souchongs, fair to good	20	@24
do superior	26	@29
do fine to choice	32	@47
Pekoe Souchongs, fine	27	@30
do do choice	32	@42
Pekoes, fine	32	@47
do choice	47	@62
do broken	22	@47

Provisions.

Large sugar cured hams	10¾@
Medium do do do	10¾@
Small do do do	10¾@
Breakfast bacon	9¾@
Sugar cured shoulders	7¾@
S. C. roulletts (boneless shoulders)	9¾@
Dry beef, in sets	13¾@
Do do flats	13 @
Do do rounds and knuckles	13¾@
Bacon shoulders	7¾@
Do clear sides	7¾@
Mess pork, heavy piece	$12 50
Family pork, light pieces	12 50
Lard, tierces, 325 lbs	7¼@
Do ½ bbls, 128 lbs	7¾@
Do tubs, 60 lbs	7¾@
Do buckets, 20 lbs	7¾@
Do in pails, 12 lbs	8 @
Do do 5 lbs	8¾@
Do do 10 lbs	8¾@
Do tin cans, 50 lbs	7¾@
California sausage—Bologna	6¾@

AT THE OIL EXCHANGES.

A Quiet and Almost Featureless Day —The Outlook.

Speculation at the oil exchanges yesterday was conducted on a comparatively small scale. The attendance of brokers and speculators was small, and trading was dull and listless. Upon several occasions the different elements endeavored to "raise the wind," but their efforts proved futile, and fell like a wet blanket on the trade. Opening at 74¾ cents, the market fluctuated fractionally between that figure and 75 cents until nearly 2 o'clock, when the price made a spurt upward, touching 76 cents. Sales to realize were then made, and load after load of "long" oil was shaken out, the price showed signs of weakness, reacting to 75⅝ cents, at which the closing sales were made.

Very little news was received from the field and that was unimportant. Fisher No. 8 is still burning, but is expected to be extinguished this week. The total production of all the principal wells was 7,140 barrels, an increase of 160 barrels compared with the previous day's production.

Stowell's *Reporter*, in its monthly review of the trade, says: "Theories regarding the Thorn Creek are gradually narrowing down to one hypothesis: that of a limited 'pocket' of petroleum. This is supported by the conduct of the wells when torpedoed. They first gush at a high rate, but quickly decline, showing that the amount of oil, while large, is limited. The theory is also borne out by the more rapid diminution of wells which have been expected to extend the lines of the pool, thus indicating that the limits of the same are narrow. At the same time no developments have yet been made which will enable us to determine the length of time which will elapse before the field will permanently decline the pool apparently containing as much oil in certain places as ever it did, as witness the McBride gusher, the last and yet the second largest. The statistical condition of the trade continues to improve, and only the absence of disturbing conditions will be necessary to secure a rise. Below we give the detailed operations for the month in the various departments of the business:

Number of producing wells at close of the month	21,859
Number of drilling wells	86
Number of drilling wells completed during the month	73
Number of dry holes developed	23
Number of rigs up and building	29
Average daily production of the new wells	87.4 bbls.
Average daily production of all the wells for the month	28.10 bbls.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Petroleum Exchange:

Opening	74¾c	Lowest	74¾c
Highest	76 c	Close	75⅝c

	Barrels.
Charters	151
Average charters	34,194
Shipments	5,612
Average shipments	70,885
Runs	71,653
Average runs	58,265
Clearances	2,822,000

Exchange stock—4480 bid, 5000 asked, N. Y. Refined, 7⅛.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7¼@ 7½
Head Light, 150 deg	9 @ 9½
Water White	10¼@11
Elaine, jobbers' prices	18¾
Ohio Test Oil, 120 deg. flash	8¼@ 9¼

OIL CITY, PA., December 23.—National Transit certificates opened at 74¾c; highest 76c; lowest 74¾c; closed at 75⅝c. Sales, 1,928,000 barrels; clearances, 6,344,000 barrels; runs, 71,653 barrels; shipments, 184,615 barrels; charters, 27,302 barrels. Exchange stock $400 bid; $475 asked.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 23.—National Transit Certificates opened at 74¾c; highest, 76c; lowest, 74¾c; closed, 75⅝c; shipments, 184,655 barrels; charters, 27,302 barrels; runs, 71,673 barrels. The field is exceptionally quiet. Nothing of importance is likely to happen for some time

BRADFORD, December 23.—Crude oil slightly firmer with a small advance; National Transit and Tidewater runs Monday, not reported; total shipments, 84,375 barrels; charters, 27,302 barrels; clearances, 4,472,000 barrels. National Transit certificates opened at 74¾c; closed at 75¾c; highest price, 76c; lowest, 74¾c.

FROM THE FIELD.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUTLER, PA., December 23.—S. M. Ross made three unsuccessful attempts this evening to get the fire at Fisher No. 8 under control. He will try again to-morrow. Conners No. 1 ceased flowing about 2 P. M., and has produced nothing since. The total production this morning was 7,140 barrels, an increase of 126 barrels over yesterday's output. The increase comes from the Greenlee, which was doing 38 barrels per hour this morning and only 13 per hour yesterday. The latest gauge of the McBride was 57 barrels per hour.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago—DECEMBER 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—In good demand; the offerings free and the advance of yesterday not sustained; the visible supply showed an increase of 1,940,000 bushels which caused a decline of ⅞c, but rallied ⅝@¾c fluctuated and closed ⅛c under yesterday; sales ranged: December 71¾@71⅞c, closed at 71¾@71⅝c; January 71¾@72¼c, closed at 72c; February 72¾@73c, closed at 72¾c; May 78¾@79⅛c, closed at 79¼c. No. 2 Chicago spring 71¾@71¾c, closed at 71¾c; No. 3 spring 69@69¾c; No. 2 red 73c; No. 3 red 69@69c.

CORN—Quiet with lower range of prices established, the year declined 1¼c and closed ¼c under yesterday; January closed ¼c lower; May unchanged; cash 35¾@35¾c, closed at 35¾c; the year 35¾@36¼c, closed at 35¾c; January 34¾@35¼c, closed at 35¼c; February 34¾@34¾c, closed at 34¾c; May 37¾@37¾c, closed at 37¾c.

OATS—Dull and unchanged; cash, December and January 24¾c; February 25c; May 28¼@28¾c, closed at 28¼c.

RYE—Nominally unchanged.

BARLEY—In fair demand at 86c.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1 36.

PORK—Demand fair and prices have advanced 20@25c over yesterday's closing; cash $11 10@11 15; January $11 19@11 20, closed at $11 19@11 19½; February $11 15@11 20, closed at $11 22½@11 25; March $11 37½@11 42½, closed at $11 35@11 37½.

LARD—In fair demand; opened 5@10c higher, receded 5@7½c, and closed steady; cash 6.67½@6.75c; December 6.62½@6.65c; January 6.67½@6.77½c, closed at 6.67½@6.70c; February 6.77½@6.80c, closed at 6.75@6.77½c; March 6.85@6.92½c, closed at 6.82½@6.85c.

BULK MEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 4.62½@4.65c; short rib 5.70@5.75c; short clear 6.10@6.15.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 12.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 158,000 bushels; corn, 97,000 bushels; oats, 71,000 bushels; rye, 2,600 bushels; barley, 64,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 30,000 bushels; corn, 87,000 bushels; oats, 71,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 21,000 bushels.

Afternoon Board.

WHEAT—Easier; declined ½c to ¾c.

CORN—Steady; year advanced ⅛c.

OATS—Firm; December and January advanced ⅛c.

PORK—Lower; declined 5@7½c.

LARD—Quiet and unchanged.

New York—DECEMBER 23.—Flour firm; receipts, 18,000 barrels; exports, 1,400 barrels; common to good $2 60@3 25. Wheat—Spot and a shade lower; receipts, 20,000 bushels; exports, 56,000 bushels; No. 2 spring 82¾c; No. 3 red 76¾c; ungraded white 78c; No. 2 red January sales of 728,000 bushels at 80¾@81¾c, closing at 81¾c; February, sales of 1,496,000 bushels at 82¾@83¾c, closing at 82¾c; March sales of 1,376,000 bushels at 84½@85½c, closing at 85¼c; April, sales of 176,000 bushels at 86@87¼c, closing at 87¼c; May, sales of 484,000 bushels at 88¾@89¾c, closing at 89c; June, sales of 64,000 bushels at 89¾@90c, closing at 90c. Corn—Spot No. 2, 1@1½c lower; others firm; options firmer; receipts, 86,000 bushels; exports, 10,000 bushels; ungraded at 47@51c; No. 2 January steamer 48¼@50c; No. 2 December 52@54½c, closing at 53c; January 48¾@48¾c, closing at 48¾c; February 46¾@47¼c, closing at 47¼c; March 46¾@47¼c, closing at 47c; May 46¾@46¾c, closing at 46¾c. Oats a shade better, receipts, 14,000 bushels; Western mixed 29@34c; white western 34@37c. Hay steadily held. Coffee—Spot quiet; Rio dull; options more active; sales 23,750 bags: January 8.00c; February 8.20c; March 8.30@8.35c; April 8.45c; May 8.55c. Sugar dull and nominal; refined steady; O 4¾c; mould A 6¼c; outlook and crushed 6¼c. Molasses steady. New Orleans 49@52c. Rice firm and in moderate demand. Petroleum firm; United 73½c; refined 8½c. Turpentine dull. Eggs quiet and steady. Pork quiet and firm. Beef dull; cutmeats nominal; long clear 6¾c. Lard 4@6 points higher and closed with advance partly lost; contract grade, spot, 7.00c; December 7.06@7.09c; January 7.01@7.05c; February 7.06@7.09c. March 7.14@7.18c. May 7.25. Butter quiet and firm; choice grades steady. Lead dull. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 23.—Flour steady and in fair demand. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee 70½c; December 70¾c; January 70¾c; February 71¾c. Corn scarce and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 2 white 27@28c. Rye firm; No. 1 82c; No. 2 80½c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 spring 81@81½c; No. 3 extra quiet at 45c. Provisions advancing; mess pork $13 15 cash and January $11 25; February, Lard—Prime steam 6.67½ cash and December; 6.75 January. Live hogs higher at $4 00@4 40. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet. Eggs firm at 22@23c. Receipts—Flour 140,000 barrels; wheat 181,000 bushels; barley 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 22,000 barrels; wheat 930 bushels; barley 8,550 bushels.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 23.—Flour steady and unchanged; Wheat—stronger; No. 2 red 76c; receipts, 3,700 bushels; shipments, 2,500 bushels. Corn firmer; No. 2 40c. Oats firmer at 28c Rye quiet and firm at 64@65c. Barley dull and unchanged; extra No. 2 at 68@70c. Pork firmer at $11 50. Lard firmer at 6.70@6.76c. Bulkmeats firmer but not quotably higher; bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal. Butter firmer; creamery 33@34c; dairy 16@18c. Eggs steady and in fair demand at 20c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

Baltimore, DECE